A TRAGEDY,

CALLED

The Popish Plot,

REVIV'D:

Detecting the

SECRET LEAGUE

Between the Late King *James* and the *French King*;

The POPISH CONSPIRACY to Murder His present Majesty King *WILLIAM*;

And the wicked Contrivance for *Adulterating the COIN* of this Kingdom:

With many other HELLISH PRACTICES.

Dedicated to Sir *Roger L'Estrange*, the Fellows of St. *John*'s College in *Cambridg*, (*Non Jurors*) and the rest of the *Jacobite Crew*.

By a sincere Lover of his Countrey.

London, Printed for the Author, 1696.

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To Sir Roger L'Estrange, *the Fellows of St.* John's *College, and the rest of the Jacobite Crew.*

Gentlemen,

THAT you as industriously as maliciously embrace every Occasion of venting your Selves to the Disparagement of our Present happy Settlement, is undeniably evident to all Men, and hath in no particular been more manifest than in your cherishing and fomenting the loud Clamour under which the Government has of late labour'd upon the account of the *diminishing and adulterating our Coin.*

The Consideration hereof led me to reflect upon what I remember I had read in *Dr. Oates*'s *Narrative of the Popish Plot*; and turning to it, I there find good Ground to charge to the Account of your Party, amongst other the manifold Evils under which the Nation groans, that which is now so sensibly felt, and highly complained of: He there told you what now to our Cost we find fulfilled, that *one Branch of that Horrid Plot was to exhaust our Money and Plate; and that to that end the Conspirators had Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Goldsmiths, and other Traders, whom they bubbled and set up with Money of the Jesuits Society.* The Jesuits then boasted that they were promised to have the Management of the Mint, and that thereby they should be made the Judges of good and bad Money, and manage the same to the best Advantage for their Cause.

The Case standing thus, Gentlemen, why will you be so vile as to criminate the Government for the Mischief which you have brought upon your Country? Will you persist to out-face the Sun, and term that a Sham-Plot which has ever since been cultivated and carried on? Consider, I beseech you, in how many Instances what was laid down in that Narrative has been verified. He there told you, that King *Charles* the Second *was to be removed by Dagger, Pistol or Poison*; and, that that was effected by the last, is as little to be doubted, as

it may now be called into queſtion, whether the Coin be *adulterated.*

He told you, that *your Adored Duke* was *a Papiſt*; but your Stupidity or Impudence was ſuch, that you denied it to the day that he ſtept into the Throne: Nay, not only ſo, but ſome of you in *a Pack'd Jury* brought in that Prince *Not Guilty*; and gave him the modeſt Damages of 100000 *l.* in an Action againſt the Doctor for declaring that great Truth, then ſo highly neceſſary to be known.

Nay further, he not only told, but foretold the Miſery and inexpreſſible Calamity which like a Torrent was, with that unhappy King, breaking in upon theſe poor Nations, and ready to bear down our Religion, Laws and Liberties. But this alſo was turn'd into Ridicule by that eminent *Guide of the inferiour Clergy*, you I mean Sir *Roger*, that Beauteſeu of an *Obſervator.*

Wherefore I ſhall upon this Occaſion take the Liberty to aggravate the Guilt of the unpardonable Infidelity of your Malignant Faction, in the Points before touch'd upon; and that not by urging againſt you, that what was then declared, has ſince come to paſs, but by evincing that at that very day there was laid before you irrefragable Evidence of the Truth of that happy Diſcovery: And this I partly collect from Mr. *Coleman*'s never to be forgotten Letters, which were never denied or ſo much as doubted; of which, to refreſh your Memories, take here a few Heads.

For my part (ſays he) *I can ſcarce believe my ſelf awake, or the thing real, when I think on a Prince, in ſuch an Age as we live in, converted to ſuch a degree of Zeal and Piety, as not to regard any thing in the World in compariſon of —— the Converſion of our Poor Kingdom, which hath been a long time oppreſſed and miſerably haraſſed with Hereſy and Schiſm*, &c.

Now as to the *Duke's* being then link'd with that bloody *Tyrant* the *French King*, read *Coleman* again. —— *Knowing the Intereſt of our King*, [*Charles* the 2d.] *and in a more particular manner of my more immediate Maſter the Duke, and his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty to be ſo* INSEPARABLY UNITED, *that it was* IMPOSSIBLE TO DIVIDE THEM, *without deſtroying them all.*

His Majeſty [the French King] *was pleaſed to give order, to ſignify to his R. H.* MY MASTER, *that his Majeſty was fully ſatisfied of his R. H's good Intentions towards him; and that* HE ESTEEMED BOTH THEIR INTERESTS BUT AS ONE *and the ſame*, [The Rooting out the Northern Hereſy, and enſlaving Mankind;] *That my Lord* Arlington *and the* PARLIAMENT *were both to be look'd upon as* very unuſeful to their Intereſts.

—— Father

——Father *Ferrier*——*begg'd his R. H. to propose to his most Christian Majesty what he thought necessary for his own Concern, and* THE ADVANTAGE OF RELIGION, *and his Majesty would certainly do all he could to advance both, or either of them.*

——*I communicated it to his R. H.* [says *Coleman*] *to which his R. H. commanded me to answer, as I did on the* 29th *of the same Month, that his R. H. was very sensible of his most Christian Majesty's Friendship, and that he would labour to cultivate it with all the good Offices he was capable of doing his Majesty,* [the French King]; *that he was fully convinced their Interests were both one; that my Lord* Arlington *and the Parliament were not only unuseful, but very dangerous both to* England *and* France; *that therefore it was necessary they should do all they could to dissolve it. I did communicate this Design of mine to Monsieur* Ravigni, *who agreed with me, that it would be the greatest Advantage imaginable to his Master, to have the D's Power and Credit so far advanced.*——IF WE CAN ADVANCE THE DUKE'S INTEREST ONE STEP FORWARD, WE SHALL PUT HIM OUT OF THE REACH OF CHANCE FOR EVER:——*Then would Catholicks be at rest, and his most Christian Majesty's Interest secured with us in* England, [mark that] *beyond all Apprehensions whatsoever.*——*Our prevailing in these things would give the greatest Blow to the* PROTESTANT RELIGION *here, that ever it received from its Birth*——.

☞ ——*If the Duke should once get above them, (after the Tricks they have play'd with him) they are not sure he will totally forget the Usage he has had at their Hands*——.

——*We have* (proceeds *Coleman*) *here a* MIGHTY WORK *upon our Hands, no less than* THE CONVERSION *of three Kingdoms, and by that perhaps the utter subduing of a* PESTILENT HERESY, *which hath domineered over great part of the Northern World a long time. There were never such Hopes of Success since the Death of our Queen* Mary, *as now in our Days, when God has given us a Prince who is become (may I say to a Miracle) zealous of being the Author and Instrument of so glorious a Work.*——*That which we rely upon most, next to God Almighty's Providence, and the Favour of my Master the Duke, is* THE MIGHTY MIND *of his most Christian Majesty.*——*I must confess, I think his Christian Majesty's* TEMPORAL INTEREST *is so much attracted to that of his R. H. (which can never be considerable but upon the Growth and Advancement of the* CATHOLICK RELIGION) *that his Ministers cannot give him better Advice,* &c.

Now Gentlemen; might not a Man have concluded, that what you then read, and find here repeated, ought to have weaned your Party, at least such of you as pretended to be of the *Church* of *England*, (for I well remember you scoffed at the Name of *Protestant*) from your idolized

lized *Popish Successor*? What! could no King please such Churchmen as you, but such *A ZEALOT as would not regard any thing in the World, in comparison of overturning our Religion*? Could no one content you, but a Prince, whose *Interest was* avowed to be *inseparably united to that of the Grand Tyrant of the Earth*? Who declared himself fully convinc'd that *PARLIAMENTS were not only UNUSEFUL, but very DANGEROUS to the JOINT INTEREST both of* England *and* France? None but *him by whom the French King's Interest was to be secured in* England? None but him *who undertook to give the greatest Blow to the Protestant Religion here, that it ever received from its Birth*? None but him, who *should he once get above us (after the Tricks we had then plaid him)* [by the way he remembers we have plaid him a worse since] *WOULD NOT TOTALLY FORGET the Usage he has had at our Hands*? Finally, could nothing please you but a King, whose MIGHTY WORK (as you were forewarned) *was to be no less than the Destruction of the Nations*, under the Notion of *converting* them, and who was *utterly to subdue our Religion, as a* PESTILENT HERESY? One, of whom our inhumane Enemies promised themselves *greater Hopes than ever they had since the Death of cruel Queen* Mary? A Prince whom they boasted was become (to *a Miracle*) *zealous of being the Author and Instrument of so glorious a Work*, as that of razing the Foundations of the *Church* of *England*?

Could I now believe that I discourse to rational Creatures, and not to Brutes void of all Understanding, I should hope to make you blush at your past Frenzies, if not perswade you to cease doting on your old Bondage, and hankering after the *Flesh-Pots* of *Egypt*, to give over your *Murmuring*, and no longer to foment Jealousies between the King and his People, no longer to be throwing in Sparks of Discontent, and endeavouring to blow them up into Flames of Mutinies and Rebellions. Allow me to remember you (in the Words of a loyal and learned Person) that *God has given our King a People, who, tho they may sometimes be practised upon to run into Uproars, yet Loyalty is so inlaid in their Tempers, and annealed to their Souls, that the secret Enemies of our King and Peace could never yet make their Earnings out of them; nay, that God has converted our Danger into our Security, that he has made the People, not the Terror of the Government, but of its Enemies: That some ill Men have an ill and envious Eye upon the Throne, but they fear the People.* Mr. *Alsop*'s Thanksgiving-Sermon at *Westminster*, 8 *Sept.* 1695.

Run not then I caution you headlong to Destruction, but be advised to consider what you are doing; why will you be helping forward your Countries Ruine, by labouring to subject it to that *mighty Nimrod*, the securing whose *Interest* in *England* was the wicked Design

so

ſo long ſince on foot? 'Tis evident to all the World, that you, under the Name of Tories (in which you gloried) brought Church and State to the very Door of Deſtruction, gave us the diſmal Proſpect of Slavery in our Perſons, Conſciences and Eſtates; and by your Procurement we beheld every thing that was dear and valuable to us upon the Brink of Subjection to a foreign Power; and all by pleading for and adhering to your darling *Popiſh Succeſſor*. Nay 'tis beyond Contradiction clear, that you were blinded, deluded and beguiled, in that Point, by the ſubtile Jeſuits, thoſe Firebrands of all *Europe*.

Now ſeeing it has pleaſed God to bleſs us with the grateful *Surprize* of a Deliverance from ſuch great Evils, will you be perſwaded to become a loyal quiet People, diſpoſed to Obedience? To inforce this upon you, as 'tis your Intereſt as well as Duty, I ſhall recount to you, what was in vain ſaid before you when you firſt ran *a madding* after *Popery* and *Slavery*. A ſincere Lover of his Country then argued with you to this Effect:

You were then truly told, that *thoſe who were for the Duke of* York's *Intereſt were moſt certainly for theſe three Intereſts*, viz. 1. For the *Popiſh Intereſt*. 2. For the *French Intereſt*. 3. For *Tyranny* or *Arbitrary Government*, term it as you will; and by Conſequence againſt theſe other three things. 1. *Againſt the Intereſt of the Church of* England, and the *Proteſtant Religion*. 2. Againſt *the Intereſt of* England, your native Country. 3. Againſt *the Intereſt of Parliaments*, and ſo againſt your own Freedoms as you were *Engliſhmen*.

You were then exhorted ſeriouſly to conſider theſe things, your Religion, your Lives, your Liberties, your Eſtates, your All being deeply concerned therein.

1. You were rightly admoniſhed, that *if you ſtood for the Duke's Intereſt, you did undoubtedly ſo far ſtand for that of the Pope*; and would thereby give the greateſt Blow to the Church of *England*, it ever had ſince it was a Church.

The Matter was thus expoſtulated with you; *Can you once imagine that by bringing in a Popiſh Succeſſor, you will not inevitably ſet up Popery?* Will ſuch a King, think you, have ſo great a Love for another Religion as his own, or for thoſe of another Profeſſion, (whom he eſteems *Hereticks*) as for thoſe of his own? Nay then, will it not naturally follow, that he will advance the one, and diſcountenance and depreſs the other? Will it not be the only way to get into Office or Preferment to turn *Papiſt*? What will the Effect of this be, in a little time, think you? Will it not be a great weakning to the *Church* of *England*, to have her Members allured and ſeduced from her, and turn'd and

kept

kept out of Places of Trust, Profit and Honour, whilst her Enemies are placed in them? Consider further, whether in endeavouring to make a *Papist* Head of the *Church* of *England*, you do not labour to make her *a Monster*; for if *our Head* reckon *us his Body* rotten *Hereticks*, where's our Body? Where will our Church be? What Agreement between the Head and the Body? Will it not inevitably run into Confusion? *Shall we have a Father of our Church, who by his own Faith stands obliged to destroy her*, and is bound by the Romish Principles to deal with her as a Harlot? Consider now, are you willing to send your selves, Wives, Children, Fathers and Mothers, to be burnt at the Stake for *Hereticks?* Will you yet persist to endeavour to put your Religion once more into the Hazard of a wicked *Queen* Mary's *Persecution?*

2. *In being for the Succession of the D.* of York, *you are undoubtedly for the French Interest*, and so consequently against the Interest of *England*, your native Country. That he did ever espouse that Tyrant's Interest, is evidently discovered, and by a Copy of a Letter which was taken amongst his Secretary *Coleman*'s Papers, will be yet further evinced, tho indeed it was not made out that it was drawn by the *Duke's* Direction, nor could it be expected that *Coleman* should accuse his *Master*, who flatter'd him to the last Moment of his Life with the vain Hope of a *Pardon*. That Letter was entituled, *The Copy of the Letter to Monsieur* Le Chese, *the French King's Confessor*, which Mr. *Coleman* confessed he himself wrote, and counterfeited in the Duke's Name; it runs to this Effect:

'The 2*d* of *June* last past, his *most Christian Majesty* offered me 'most generously his Friendship, and *the Use of his Purse to the Assi-* 'stance against the Designs of MY ENEMIES AND HIS; and protested unto 'me, that *his Interest and mine were so clearly link'd together*, that those 'that opposed the one should be look'd upon as *Enemies* to the other; 'and told me moreover HIS OPINION of my Lord *Arlington* and the 'PARLIAMENT; which is, that *he is of opinion, that neither the one nor 'the other is in his Interest or mine.*——I was much satisfied to see his 'most Christian Majesty altogether of *my Opinion*; so I made him an- 'swer the 29*th* of *June*, by the same Means he made use of to write to 'me, that is, by *Coleman*,——and entirely agreed to his *most Chri-* 'stian Majesty, as well to what had respect to *the Union of our Interests*, 'as THE UNUSEFULNESS of my Lord *Arlington* and THE PARLIAMENT, 'in order to the Service of the *King my Brother*, and his *most Christi-* 'an Majesty, and that it was necessary to make use of our *joint and ut-* 'most Credits, to prevent the Success of those *evil Designs* resolved on 'by the Lord *Arlington* and *the Parliament, against his most Christian* *Majesty*,

' *Majesty and my self*; which of my side I promised really to perform: ' *Of which since that time I have given reasonable good Proof.*

' Moreover, I made some Proposals, which I thought necessary to ' bring to pass what we were obliged to undertake, assuring him that ' *nothing could so firmly establish* OUR INTEREST *with the King my Brother,* ' *as that very same Offer of the Help of* HIS PURSE, by which means I had ' much Reason to hope I should be enabled to perswade to *the dissolving of the Parliament*, and to make void *the Designs* of my Lord *Arlington*, who works incessantly to advance *the Interest of the* PRINCE ' OF ORANGE and the *Hollanders*, *and to lessen that of the King your Master.* —— Seeing that my Lord *Arlington*, and several others, endeavoured by a thousand Deceits to break *the good Intelligence which is between the King my Brother, his most Christian Majesty, and my self*, to ' the end they might deceive us all three, I have thought fit to adver-

☞ ' tise you of all that is past, and desire of you your Assistance and ' Friendship, to prevent THE ROGUERIES of those who have no ' other Design than *to betray the Concerns of* France *and* England ' *also* ——.

Review this, I intreat you, and deny it if you can, that *these Kings were early of one Piece.* The *French King* wrote himself to the *Duke*, yet we are to believe it if we will, that *Coleman counterfeited this Answer*, and *his Royal Highness* had not the good Breeding to acknowledg the Receipt of the Letter of so generous a *Confederate*, who offered *the Use of his Purse against the Designs of* THEIR ENEMIES. We here find *the Enemies* of the one declared *Enemies of the other*, and *the Parliament in the Interest of neither.* Their *joint and utmost Credits* are to be made use of to prevent the Success of the WICKED DESIGNS of the *Parliament*, against the French King and the Duke [which was to exclude them both;] the one by the Help of the others Purse, is to be enabled to perswade to *the dissolving the Parliament*, and to make void *the Designs to advance* THE INTEREST OF THE PRINCE OF ORANGE and the HOLLANDERS, and to lessen that of the *French King* [which Designs were only an honest Purpose to set Bounds to that impetuous Torrent, which then highly threatned to overwhelm this Part of the World]. To remark no further, *the French Aid is here craved to prevent* THE ROGUISH DE-

☞ SIGNS *of an English Parliament against the then* LEAGUE WITH FRANCE. To proceed now to the third Head, from which we have digressed.

3. It was urged upon you, that *if you were for a Popish King, then by Consequence you were for Arbitrary Government, and against Parliaments.* Is it not notoriously known, that the Duke bears an implacable Hatred

to *Parliaments*, and that none more than he ever ſet himſelf againſt them? *If then he ſhould ſucceed his Brother*, [or as the Caſe at preſent ſtands, ſhould ever return] *adieu to Parliaments*: You are then at beſt to expect *French Slavery*; and were you to enjoy it alone, I am almoſt provok'd to wiſh you were now in the poſſeſſion of it.

You were thus told *what would be the Manner of the King that you would have reign over you*, and what reaſon you would find to cry out in that day *becauſe of your King*. Now inſtead of following the Text, and ſaying, *the Lord will not hear you in that day*; I do here obſerve, that all the good People of theſe Nations are laid under the higheſt Obligations to praiſe the Almighty for having heard *their Cry*, in the day of their Diſtreſs *becauſe of your King*; and to give us ſuch *a Prince* as we groaned for, ſuch *a Prince* as we wanted, ſuch *a Prince* whoſe Intereſt leads him to eſpouſe the Cauſe and Intereſt of the Land, which he ſaw to be viſibly betrayed; and which *our Enemies* would at once have raviſhed from us, had not Providence over-ruled them.

Finding now that I have inſenſibly launch'd out into this wide Ocean of *the Popiſh Plot*, I ſhall take leave to diſcourſe a little further upon that Subject, purpoſing to preſent my Reader with a conciſe Abridgment of the Hiſtory of that tranſcendent Villany; and ſhall in this place very briefly touch ſome Points relating to it, and to the firſt Diſcoverer; becauſe my old Friends the *Tories* did, and do impudently deny the Thing, or at leaſt extenuate it, and falſly ſuggeſt that very few were concern'd in it; that it was nothing ſo bad as the World took it to be, and that, notwithſtanding the Votes of divers Parliaments that there was a Plot to murder the King, alter the Government, and ſubvert the Eſtabliſhed Religion.

I have met with Inſinuations, which at firſt view ſeem plauſible, they will have Dr. *Oates*'s *Information* to be *Fictitious*; alledging that it is improbable he ſhould come in ſo ſhort a time to a diſtinct knowledg of ſo many Particulars; or if he had heard or ſeen them, that he ſhould remember them; and that if he went among them, with an intent to diſcover them, why did he not do it ſooner? Theſe, when well weighed, will, I am ſatisfied, be found very frivolous.

When he was firſt admitted among the *Jeſuits*, they made him *a Meſſenger* for their Society; which exactly fell in with his Deſign to detect their Villanies: They ſent him with Letters into *Spain*; thoſe he opened, and thereby began to ſmell ſomething of their Helliſh Deſigns. After this he was taken into their *Conſult*, and ſo had the liberty to ſee and hear what was then acting, and to enquire how paſt *Intrigues* had been carried on. Thus he came to underſtand that *the City of*

London

London was fired by the Jesuits, how that Plot was laid, and who were the Actors in it.

He kept short Notes of all things that occurred from the time he was admitted into their Society, with intent to produce them when they might be of use, which enabled him to give so exact an Account of all Occurrences: These were confirm'd by other Circumstances, and collateral Evidence; so that *in some hundreds of Particulars no one thing has interfer'd with another, nor with those Papers which have been found elsewhere*, or with those Informations which have been given in by others. For instance; *He informs that* Coleman *was a principal Agent in this Conspiracy, Letters found inform the same: He informs that he delivered Commissions received from* Langhorne, *Letters intercepted make mention of Commissions sent, which they hope were delivered.* In short, it was impossible that a Man should contrive such a Thing, attended with so many hundreds of Circumstances, and comparing them with so many Papers, Informations, and Examinations of so many other Men, but they would interfere with one another if false; therefore, it may justly be concluded the whole is true, till something be found to the contrary: and then it follows, that here was a most bloody, devilish, and hellish Design, which hath been in some measure carrying on to this day.

I must here take the liberty to digress a little, and lay before you what Observation the Lord-Chief-Justice *Scroggs* made upon Dr. *Oates* his Evidence of this *Plot*, as you may read in the Trial of *Ireland*, *Pickering*, and *Grove*, (*pag.* 72.) *When the Matter* (says he) ☞ *is so accompanied with so many other Circumstances, which are material Things, and cannot be evaded or denied, it is almost impossible for any Man to make such a Story, or not to believe it after it is told. I know not whether they can frame such a one, I am sure never a Protestant ever did, and I believe never would invent such a one to take away their Lives.*

Now as to *the time of this Discovery*; if on the first Intimation of the Design he had made a Discovery of it, it is more than probable he had been rejected, because he could not make out the Particulars as at length he did, and yet found no small difficulty to be received. Further; He was not at his own Command when he was engaged in their Society; had he moved any way without, or contrary to their Order, he had presently been suspected, and might easily have been detected. But being sent from St. *Omers* into *England*, he laid hold of that Opportunity, and shewed his real Intention to preserve the *King's Life*, and his *Native Countrey* from this accursed *Conspiracy*.

Will you please now to allow me to lay before you the Opinion of the said Lord-Chief-Justice *Scroggs* as to this Ridiculed Plot, as he delivered it in the before-mentioned Trial of *Ireland*, *Pickering* and *Grove*: 'It is (said he) *most plain the Plot is discovered, and that by these Men*; 'and that it is a *Plot, and a Villanous one, nothing is plainer*: No Man 'of common Understanding but must see *there was a Conspiracy to bring* 'in *Popery, and to destroy the Protestant Religion*; and we know their 'Doctrines and Practices too well to believe they will stick at any 'thing that may effect these Ends: They must excuse me if I be plain 'with them; I would not asperse a Profession of Men as the Priests 'are, with hard words, if they were not very true, and if at this time 'it were not very necessary. *If they had not murdered Kings, I would* 'not say they would have murdered ours; but when it has been their Practice so to do, when they have debauched Mens Understandings, 'overturned all Morals, and destroyed all Divinity, what shall I say 'of them? When their Humility is such that they tread upon the 'Necks of Emperors, their Charity such as for to kill Princes, and 'their Vow of Poverty such as to covet Kingdoms, what shall I judg 'of them? When they have Licence to Lie, and Indulgences for 'Falshoods; nay, when they can make him a Saint that dies in one, 'and then pray to him, (as the Carpenter first makes an Image and 'afterwards worships it) and then can think to bring in that Wooden 'Religion of theirs amongst us in this Nation; What shall I think 'of them? What shall I say of them? What shall I do with 'them? ——

—— 'I have said so much the more in this Matter, because their 'Actions are so very plain and open, and yet so pernicious; and *it's a* 'very great Providence that we and our Religion are delivered from *Blood* 'and *Oppression*. I believe our Religion would have stood notwithstanding their Attempts; and I would have them to know we are not 'afraid of them; nay, I think we should have maintained it by destroying of them. We should have been all in Blood it's true; but 'the greatest Effusion would have been on their Side; and without it, 'how did they hope it should have been done? ——

'I return now to *the Fact which is proved by two Witnesses, and* 'by the concurrent Evidence of the Letter and the Maid; and the Matter is 'as plain and notorious as can be, that *there was an Intention of bring-* 'ing in Popery by a Cruel and Bloody Way: —— I leave it therefore to 'you to consider, whether you have not as much Evidence from these 'two Men as can be expected in a Case of this Nature, and *whether*

☞ 'Mr. Oates *be not rather justified by the Testimony offered against him*

'than

' *than discredited.* Let Prudence and Conscience direct your Verdict, ' and you will be too hard for their Art and Cunning.

Now I am to observe to you, that the Jury having brought in these Criminals guilty of the Treason for which they stood indicted, the same Lord-Chief-Justice, whom Blessed Memory promoted, did express himself in these words: ' You have done Gentlemen like very ' good Subjects and very good Christians; that is to say, like very ' good *Protestants*, and now much good may their *thirty thousand Masses* do them.

Hear now the Opinion of your old and most endeared Friend *Jeffries* to this Point, at the time when he, as Recorder of *London*, pass'd Sentence of Death upon *Langhorne* and the five Jesuits; his words were these:

——*Nor is there the least room for the most scrupulous Man to doubt of the Credibility of the Witnesses, that have been examined against you: And sure I am, you have been fully heard, and stand fairly convicted of those Crimes you have been indicted for.*

Hearken once more, and understand what the same Recorder *Jefferies* declared upon the Jury's giving their Verdict upon the five Jesuits; it was this:

Upon a long Evidence, a full discussing the Objections made against it, and a patient hearing of the Defence they made, they are found Guilty: And I do think that every Honest Man will say, that they are unexceptionably found so; and that 'tis a just Verdict you have given.

Bear with me now before I conclude, that I am your Remembrancer, that in hope of stifling this Plot, the Bloody Conspirators barbarously murdered a Worthy Magistrate Sir *Edmundbury Godfrey*; who upon the 27*th* of *Sept.* 1678. took Dr. *Oates*'s Information upon Oath, and these inhumane Villains allowed him not to survive it above 14 days; and I shall lay before you *Scroggs*'s Declaration concerning it, as made in the Trial of the five Jesuits.

' *While this Gentleman's Blood* (said he) *lies upon you, it must be yet* ' *further* told you, that in what you did do, you have given a Speci- ' men of what you would do: We have a Testimony that for promo- ' ting your Cause you would not stick at the Blood of Protestants; ' you began with Sir *Edmundbury Godfrey*, but who knows where you ' would have made an end? It was this one Man you killed in his Per- ' son, but in Effigie the whole Nation. It was in one Man's Blood ' your Hands are embrewed, but your Souls were dipt in the Blood of ' us all; this was a Handsel only of what was to follow: and *so long* ' *as we are convinced you killed him, we cannot but believe you would also* ' *have*

' *have killed the King*: We cannot but believe you would make all of ' us away that ſtand in the way of your Religion. A Religion, which, ' according to what it is, you would bring in upon us by a Converſion ' of us with Blood, and by a Baptiſm with Fire: God keep our Land ' from the one, and our City from the other.

To return; (ſays *Scroggs*) ' *The Letter that is found in* Harcourt's *Pa-* ☞ ' *pers does further confirm Mr.* Oates *in all the great and conſiderable* ' *Matters that he ſays*; that there was a Plot, that that Plot was ' called by the name of a Deſign, which was to be kept cloſe and ſe- ' cret; and *this is an Evidence that cannot lie.*

But after all, I know you of *the Jacobite Party* will upbraid me, that notwithſtanding ſuch ſtrong Confirmation of all that the Doctor had witneſſed, and that by Evidence which could not lie, it is well known he was afterwards convicted of *Perjury*: So he was, and I care not if I digreſs a little to remind you of the manner of doing it.

As an Introduction to it the virulent Pen of that Man of effronted Impudence, *L'Eſtrange* I mean, is employed to vilify not only the Evidence, but Parliaments; nay, the Proteſtant Religion it ſelf: *Addreſſes of Thanks* for the Violation of our Rights, in the Diſſolution of Parliaments, were made and moſt graciouſly received, the Preſenters of them being uſually honoured with Knighthood, and rewarded with Preferment to Places of Truſt and Profit. I have the Name of one of you at my Tongue's end, but at this time for his Brother's ſake I'll ſpare him.

By theſe and ſuch like Arts, it became the common Cry of a profligate Party in every Corner of *England*, *Popery is better than Presbytery*; at leaſt the Papiſts and Diſſenters are equally dangerous, if not all one: 'Tis therefore more than time that a *Colledge* be hang'd againſt a *Pickering*. The Nation was almoſt put beſides it ſelf, by the doleful Cry of *Blood*, *Blood*, *Aſſociations*, *Conſpiracies*, *Rebellion*, *Treaſon*, and what not, that was frightful and terrible.

Rome it ſelf could not poſſibly have ordered Matters better for the Service of Holy Church: *The Proteſtant Religion is now mock'd*, *Parliaments derided*, *the Witneſſes of the Plot vilified*, *and the Belief of any other than a Presbyterian Plot vaniſhes.*

This Proceeding gave new Life and Heart to the Popiſh Conſpirators, and ſtruck no ſmall damp upon their Proſecutors. Of the Witneſſes ſome were bought off, and others terrified from their Teſtimony: But Dr. *Oates* being no way ſhaken, but bearing with undaunted Courage and Conſtancy, innumerable Reproaches and Slanders from the Pulpit and Preſs, nay and from the Stage alſo; Hell it ſelf ſeemed

to

to be engaged to discredit, and batter down the Belief of his Evidence. *Knox* and *Lane*, to blast his Reputation, were imployed to accuse him of an unusual but most heinous Wickedness; that Plot not obtaining, and Matters being prepared for placing unmasked Popery upon the Throne, he was condemned in 100000 *l.* for affirming the Duke of *York* to be a Papist, and thereupon secured against the desired Season for the Conspirators taking their full Revenge upon him.

The Way being thus prepared for the execution of their Design upon him, on the 8*th* of *May* 1685. he was brought to Trial in the Court of *King's Bench*, upon an Indictment for evidencing *that there was a treasonable Consult at the White-horse-Tavern in the* Strand *the* 24th *of* April, 1678. *at which* Whitebread, Fenwick *and* Ireland *were present; and that they there came to a Resolution to murder the King, and that the Defendant carried the Resolution from Chamber to Chamber, to be signed by the Jesuits; whereas in Truth he was not present, nor carried any such Resolution to be signed, and so committed wilful Perjury.*

I shall here lay down a summary Account of the Proceedings in this Trial; and if the Reader be curious to have farther Information therein, I refer him to a more ample Relation thereof in the Tract called *A Display of Tyranny*, (the first Part) printed in 1689.

The Names of the Judges then in Court were,

Lord Chief Justice *Jefferies*,	Mr. Justice *Holloway*, and
Mr. Justice *Wythens*,	Mr. Justice *Walcot*.

The Fame of the first will be ever remembred. The second was advanced to a Seat upon the Bench for promoting and presenting an Address, expressing *an Abhorrence* to petition for the Calling and Sitting of Parliaments.

Holloway had been very instrumental in the Murder of brave *Stephen Colledge*, which entitled him to this Promotion. And,

Walcot was a mean Wretch, and by consequence a fit Tool to serve the Purposes of that Juncture.

The Names of the Jury pack'd upon him were,

Sir *William Dodson*,	*Robert Bedingfield*,
Sir *Edmond Wiseman*,	*Thomas Rawlinson*,
Richard Aley,	*Roger Reeves*,
Thomas Fowle,	*Ambrose Isted*,
Thomas Blackmore,	*Henry Collyer*, and
Peter Pickering,	*Richard Howard*.

Every Man then of your own Gang, I assure you.

The

The King's Counsel were,

Attorney General *Sawyer*,	Mr. *North*,
Solicitor General *Finch*,	Mr. *Jones*, and
Recorder of *London*,	Mr. *Hanses*.

The last of whom was, Sir *Roger*, your *Assistant* in your malicious Scriblings, and your Brother-Burgess in K. *James*'s Parliament for *Wincheſter*.

They produced for Witneſſes about 20 *Jeſuits and Students* of St. *Omers*, who all teſtified that the Defendant came to St. *Omers* in *December*, 1677. and went not from thence until *June*, 1678.

I ſhall here obſerve how theſe Jeſuited Sparks were careſſed and cheriſhed, both by the Court and Counſel. Their Evidence was received without the leaſt Interruption, not one croſs, thwarting, or doubting Queſtion being put to any one of them: Nay, there was not found ſo much Temper as to permit the Defendant to propoſe his Queſtions to them; which made him with undaunted Courage cry out, That his Defence was under a very great Prejudice, and that there was *a Turn* to be ſerved, and therefore he was not admitted to ask the Witneſſes Queſtions; and ſaid, I do verily believe, that *at this rate, it is more ſafe for Papiſts to be Traitors, than for any Proteſtant to diſcover a Popiſh Plot.*

It ſeems alſo worth the noting, that to inſinuate that *Oates*'s Evidence was not always true and credited, the King's Counſel produced the Earl of *Caſtlemain* and Sir *George Wakeman*, *who declared that what he ſwore againſt them at their Trials was falſe.*

Here *Jeffries* obſerving the *Doctor*'s Undauntedneſs, ſaid, I wonder to ſee any one that has the Face of a Man, carry it at this rate, *when he hears ſuch Evidence brought againſt him.*

To which the *Doctor* replied, I wonder Mr. *Attorney* will offer to bring this Evidence: *Jeffries* (whoſe Character with K. *Charles* the Second was, that *he had the Impudence of ten Carted Whores*) in a raving Fit retorted, Such Impudence was never ſeen in any Chriſtian Nation, you are a Shame to Mankind! To which the *Doctor's* Reply was, No my Lord, I am neither a Shame to my ſelf, nor to Mankind: *What I have ſworn is true, and I will ſeal it with my Blood, if occaſion be: Ah, Ah, my Lord, I know why all this is, and ſo may the World; but* THIS WILL NOT DO THE WORK, *to make the Plot to be disbelieved; things are not to be done by great Noiſes, I will ſtand by the Truth.*

He

He observed in his Defence, that the *Indictment* against him *was six Years after the pretended Perjury*; That most of the Witnesses who now gave Evidence against him, were those who were brought to confront him at the Trial of the five Jesuits; and tho there were some fresh Witnesses, the Evidence of all of them was the same as then, but their Testimony rejected, as it was at *Langborne*'s Trial; and that the Jury upon convicting the Jesuits were told by the Court, that *their Verdict was unexceptionable*; and this by *Jeffries* himself. And,

Then he produced four or five Witnesses who clearly proved his being in *London* as he had sworn, at the time of the *White-horse-Consult*, in *April*, 1678.

After this he offered Objections to the Validity of the Evidence against him: As,

1. That *a Papist, in a Cause of Religion, is not to be received and believed as a good Witness.*

Here *Wythens* interposed, saying, *Is not a Papist as good a Witness as a Dissenter?*

Which was answered by citing *Bulstrode*'s Reports, Part 2. 155. *A Popish Recusant is not to be admitted a Witness between Party and Party:* which was also my Lord *Coke*'s Opinion.

Wythens replied, *May a Presbyterian be a good Witness, Mr.* Oates? And *Holloway* (who had assisted the Blood-hounds to murder *Colledge*) said, Or *would* Colledge *have been a good Witness, Mr.* Oates?

Most certainly by the Rules of Law, the Testimonies of these Persons ought not to have been offered in this Case, to delude the People; and the Civil Law so fully concurs with our Common Law in rejecting Enemies to be Witnesses, in the Cause of their Enemy, that *it denies Credit to what they may testify in the Cause of their Enemy, with their dying Breath, after they have received the Eucharist.* This is the general Conclusion of the Doctors of the Civil Law: *Inimicus, etiamsi in Articulo Mortis constitutus, & accipisset Eucharistiam, repellitur à Testimonio Causa sui Inimici.*

He then urged the Judgments of Papists in Case of Conscience, whereby *they maintain the vilest Wickedness to be lawful for the Church's Service.* And they acknowledg, *they have Dispensations to swear Lies for promoting the Catholick Cause.*

Then he concluded to this effect: 'My Lord, this I say, *The Evidence for which I am indicted is the same which I delivered six Years ago*, 'where there were 16 Witnesses against me, but what Credit did 'they receive? *I do avow the Truth of the Popish Plot, and will stand to it whilst I live:* Was ever Man dealt with as I am, or had such Evidence offered against him? My Lord, this I am sure of, *if I had been a Witness against those who suffered in the late Fanatick Plot* (as 'twas 'called) *I had never been called in question, if my Evidence had been false:* 'but 'tis apparent *the Papists have now a Turn to serve*, and these 'St. *Omers* Youths are brought to falsify my Evidence, and to bring 'off the Lords who stand impeached of High Treason for the *Popish Conspiracy*. My Lord, 'tis not me they indict, but the whole *Protestant Interest* is aimed at in this Prosecution: For my own part I care 'not what becomes of me, *the Truth will one time or another appear.*

Upon the Day following, (*May* 9. 1685.) the *Doctor* was tried upon an Indictment for another *supposed Perjury*; but that Prosecution being of the Complection with what is here presented, I trouble not the Reader with it farther than to lay before him the Names of the Jury.

Sir *Thomas Vernon*,	*George Toriano*,
Nicholas Charleton,	*Henry Loades*,
Thomas Langham,	*John Midgley*,
Thomas Hartop,	*John Pelling*,
Francis Griffith,	*Thomas Short*, and
John Kent,	*George Peck.*

All Men of the same Kidney still.

The Juries having, according as directed by that *Man of Blood Jeffries*, brought the *Doctor* in guilty of both the Perjuries, comes *the Abhorrer of Parliaments*, the tender-hearted, good natur'd Protestant Judg *Wythens*, to pronounce the Sentence; previous to it he tells the Defendant, that no Christian's Heart can think of the *Innocent Blood* which was shed by his Oath, without bleeding: That every knowing Man believed, and every honest Man grieved for it. He proceeds, *God be thanked, our Eyes are now open.*

The Judgment, besides Imprisonment, Fine, *&c.* was, that on *Wednesday* next *he be whipt from* Aldgate *to* Newgate, *and upon Friday from* Newgate *to* Tyburn.

This

This (ſays *Wythens*) I pronounce to be the Judgment of the Court upon you; and I muſt tell you plainly, *If it had been in my Power to have carried it farther, I ſhould not have been unwilling to have given Judgment of Death upon you.*

This cruel Sentence was executed with all the Circumſtances of Barbarity; ſo that tho (which *Wythens* lamented) the Law did not allow them to condemn him directly to Death, they might well expect that the Execution of this Sentence would have deſtroyed him, as in all Probability it had, if a very honeſt and able Chyrurgion, Mr. *James Waſs*, had not (with the Hazard of his own Life) undertaken the Cure of him, and under God preſerved him; I ſay he carried that Cure through with the Hazard of his Life, and that *gratis*, tho he was wholly a Stranger to the Doctor; for there was another skilful Chyrurgion, and very honeſt Man, Mr. *Charles Bateman*, who had promiſed to undertake it, but at that very Inſtant was clapp'd into *Newgate*, and ſoon after murdered.

He ſuffered ſome thouſands of Stripes, to his unſpeakable Torture, and was ten Weeks under Mr. *Waſs*'s Hands. Their Malice and Cruelty did not ceaſe here, but becauſe (through the Mercy of God ſupporting him, and the extraordinary Care and Skill of his judicious Chyrurgion) he was like to outlive that barbarous Uſage, ſome of them, whilſt he was weak in Bed, got into his Chamber, and attempted to pull off the Plaiſters from his Back, threatning to deſtroy him. And,

That nothing might be wanting to compleat his Miſery and Ruine, they procured him to be loaded with Irons of exceſſive Weight for a whole Year without Intermiſſion, and that when his Legs were ſwollen with the Gout; and to be ſhut up in the Hole or Dungeon of the Priſon, whereby he became impaired in his Limbs, and contracted Convulſion-Fits, to the Hazard of his Life.

To conclude now, ſee here the Senſe of the Houſe of Commons upon this wicked Proſecution, and curſed Sentence, as it appears by the following Vote.

Martis, 11th *Junii*, 1689.

" Resolved, That the Prosecution of *Titus Oates*, upon " two Indictments for Perjury, in the Court of *King's-* " *Bench*, was *a Design to stifle the Popish Plot*, and that *the* " *Verdicts* given thereupon *were corrupt*, and that *the Judg-* " *ments* given thereupon were *cruel* and *illegal*.

A Brief ABSTRACT *of Dr.* Oates's *Narrative of the* POPISH PLOT, *as it was made upon Oath on the* 27th *of* September, 1678, *before Sir* Edmund-Bury Godfrey, *one of the Juſtices of the Peace for the County of* Middleſex; *and before the King and Council on the* 28th, *and* 29th *of the ſame Month; and after publiſh'd by Order of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, in* April 1679. *With Remarks thereupon.*

Kind Reader,

THO I accoſt you in this familiar Way, and uſe a friendly Appellation, here's no Plot upon you; no not ſo much as a Deſign to draw you in to read this Pamphlet. Nay ſhould I perceive you ſo much as ſtart at the very Title, I ſhould eſteem you yet more kind if you throw it away; for if you read on, and are then found to ſnarl at me, we may have the ill Luck to fall together by the Ears, and it ever was my Choice to live in a whole Skin.

That I may ſo do, I give you not the advantage of ſaying I was the firſt Aggreſſor. I do not, I will not commend the *Thing*: No, I will not ſo much as recommend it to your Peruſal; I will not ſo much as tell you what is in it: No, I will not ſo far gratify you as to declare why

why I do emit it, further than to ſay that 'tis my Will and Pleaſure ſo to do. And,

Now, if not invited, not encouraged, you will read on, 'tis at your Peril; if upon thoſe Terms you dare adventure further, you muſt know that the following Narrative was uſhered into the World, under an Addreſs to K. *Charles* the II. to the Effect following, *viz.*

Great Sir!

'This Narrative of the preſent *Horrid Plot* againſt your Majeſty 'and Government, which was firſt heard and narrowly diſcuſſed be- 'fore your ſacred Majeſty and Council, and afterwards by both 'Houſes of Parliament, with univerſal Aſſent to the Power of Truth 'herein, is at laſt to appear abroad for the Satisfaction of theſe Na- 'tions, and *Europe* perhaps, touching the Myſtery and Conſequence 'of ſuch Deſigns. ———

'———How little the Criminals concerned in this Plot deſerve 'from your Majeſty, the World will better judg, if they will but 'conſider how graciouſly your Majeſty has dealt with them and '*connived* at them, while the Rigour of the Law was let looſe upon 'your other *diſſenting Subjects*, who yet continued more quiet and 'loyal under their Preſſures and Provocations, than theſe under Fa- 'vours and Careſſes. Hath not your Majeſty hazarded the Hearts 'and Affections of your beſt Subjects, and much of Royal Honour in 'appearing for the late Indulgence with Fruſtation, to win and 'oblige, if poſſible, theſe *Everlaſting Holy Cut-throats?* ——How can 'your Majeſty expect Truth and Sincerity, where Treaſons and Lies 'are Vertues and Merits? ———

'———I queſtion not, *Great Sir*, but that he in whoſe hands are 'the Hearts of *Princes*, will in time fully convince your Majeſty of all 'their unworthy Principles and Practices, and of my *Integrity* too, 'how ſtrange ſoever ſome open or ſecret Papiſts, whom time alſo 'may diſcover, have endeavoured to repreſent me. Till that time 'I commit my Cauſe to the moſt Righteous and All-ſeeing Judg, 'with *a Reſolution to perſevere through his Aſſiſtance in my Truth and Te- 'ſtimony, againſt all Diſcouragements or Terrors*, or *Blandiſhments either, 'to the laſt Gaſp.* ———

'———I cannot forbear to pray to God out of my Sincerity and 'Zeal for publick Peace and Concord between King and People: That 'ſeeing your Majeſty muſt highly truſt ſome or other for your neceſ- 'ſary Eaſe and Help, that God would put it into your Majeſty's Heart

'more

'more to truſt and rely upon your two Houſes of *Parliament* (who 'will be moſt true to your Laws, and conſequently both to you and 'your People) than to any *ſingle Miniſter* or *Miniſters* whatſoever, 'unaccountably; who may pretend to more Loyalty, or more com-'ply with any *Humour*, or humane Frailty of your Majeſty's, but are 'not true Friends to your Majeſty, or their Country, or themſelves 'therein; but erect and prefer an Imperial, *Paramount* Self-end or 'Luſt before all; which your Majeſty by their Art muſt be 'brought unworthily to ſerve and promote, to publick Diſturbance 'always, and the Confuſion of themſelves and their Poſterity, moſt 'an end by God's juſt Vengance.

'It is a falſe Suggeſtion which ſome Tempters uſe, that a King that 'rules by Will is more great, or glorious, or ſtrong, than a King that 'rules by Law: The Quality of the Retinue beſt proves the State 'of the Lord; the one being but a King of Slaves, while the other, 'like God, is a King of Kings and Hearts. *No Prince was ever more 'abſolute to have what he wiſhed, than Queen* Elizabeth, *who wiſhed for 'nothing more than her Subjects Rights and Welfare.* ——

'——Nothing will make your Majeſty ſo amiable and acceptable 'in the Eyes of God and Man, and your Name and Memory bleſſed 'and glorious for ever, as the Copying of the Laws of our Saviour 'in your Life, by a decent Paternal Example before the Sons and 'Daughters of your People; to increaſe the Fear of God and its Con-'ſequences amongſt us: It being the chief End and Work of all Su-'pream Powers to ſuppreſs Vice and encourage Vertue; which is 'beſt done abroad, when firſt and effectually begun at home in your 'own Houſe and Family; by baniſhing all vicious Livers from your 'Preſence and Converſe, and advancing the Vertuous in their ſtead: 'By the neglect of which principal Part of their Royal Truſt and 'Office, Princes depoſe themſelves as uſeleſs before God and their 'own Conſciences, whatever may be their State or Glory in Fact; 'and by humane Laws and Power before Men.

Our Royal Patron being thus diſmiſs'd, we are now got to the Narrative it ſelf: of which you (my kind Reader ſtill) may, or may not, as you chooſe, run over the Heads. They are theſe,

The general Deſign in this Plot was *the Reformation*, that is in their Senſe, the Reduction of *Great Britain* and *Ireland* by the Sword, to the *Romiſh Religion* and Obedience. And,

——Beſides *the Papal*, there was alſo a *French Plot* carried on by Sir *Ellis Leighton*, Mr. *COLEMAN* and others.

The

——*The King's Person* they more especially resolved to remove, and that with all possible speed, *by Dagger, Pistol or* POISON. ——*The Prince of Orange* is *to be cut off*; ——He was designed against and condemned by Name; and 12 *Missioners* sent into *Holland*, had it in charge to put that People in Mutiny against him.

——On the 4*th* of *January*, (*stilo novo*) Letters were sent by *Richard Ashby* and others, Jesuits of the English Seminary at St. *Omers*, to the Father Confessor of the Emperor, to advise him that his Majesty of Great *Britain* had treacherously plotted the Ruine of the Confederates, —— and that his Design was not to keep any Alliance with his Imperial Majesty, but only in shew, that he might advance his Nephew *THE PRINCE OF ORANGE*, and make him absolute; and therefore prayed *that the States of* Holland *might be acquainted with it.*

Letters arrived at *London*, bearing Date *Aug.* 5. 1678, from *White*, alias *Whitebread* Provincional, to *John Fenwick*, from St. *Omers*; in which he did inform the Fathers that he had ordered 12 Jesuits to go for *Holland*, and to inform the Dutch that *the Prince of* Orange *did intend to assume the Crown of a King*, and that he resolved to bring them under another Government; which was designed to beget in the Dutch an evil Opinion of the P. of *Orange*, and to procure a Commotion there against him.

On the 11*th* of *Aug. John Keines*, a Jesuit, declared that all means were now used to beget a difference between the Dutch and the P. of *Orange*; and if that could be effected, there was no question to be made, but that the Protestant Interest would fail in *Holland*.

On the 12*th* of *Aug.* a Pacquet arrived in *London*, from *White*, alias *Whitebread*, the Provincional, and other Jesuits, to *John Fenwick*, intimating that the twelve Jesuits were got into *Holland*, and would use all their Skill and Interest to make a Commotion there; and that *APPLE-TREE WILL.* (meaning the P. of *Orange*) *SHOULD NOT BE GREAT.* And that they hoped the Fathers in *London* would follow their Business closely there.

In order to the Reduction of *Ireland* it was resolved, that the D. of *Ormond* must be put out of the way, and that then the Protestants should be cut off, as in 41; and to that end Arms and Money were sent over, and the Pope contributed 800 Thousand Crowns: and to make all sure, the French were to send Forces over to join 25 thousand Irish.

On

On the 11th of *Aug.* *John Keines* the Jesuit declared, that the Provincional had taken great care of keeping alive the Difference between the disaffected Scots and D. *Lauderdale*, and that the Affairs in *Ireland* went on with great Expedition, and that *fourty eight* would not last long in *England*, for it was high time to hinder *fourty nine* from being effected. That *Barly-broth* should grow dead, and *Twelve* would be cut off, and that *Mum* and *Chocolate* should be put down, and *the Order of Magpyes* should be turned into their Primitive Institution and Habit; now the Deponent saith that the Words *(hinder 49 from being effected)* is an Expression that is used amongst them, for *cutting off the King*, that he may not live to be compleat forty nine Years of Age: and by *Barley-broth* is meant the *House of Commons*, which shall be turned out and sit no more: and by *Mum* and *Chocolate* is meant *the Protestant Peers*, who, if not destroyed, shall never have any Vote in the House of Peers more after the Death of this King; and by *Magpyes* they understand *the Bishops*, whose Habit in Parliament is *Black and white*, which shall be changed into *Purple*; and by *Twelve* is meant *the Duke of Monmouth.*——*Keines* on the 12th of *August* determined to go for *Windsor* in order to settle some Business there, towards the dispatching 48——and told the Deponent that *he might chance to fall short of his return again.*

In *July* 1678. *Richard Strange* (the last Provincial of the Jesuits) did encourage the Deponent to go on in assisting the Society in carrying on *the Design*; and told the Deponent that *they got* 14000 l. *in the Fire of* London *in* 1666. The Deponent ask'd *Strange* how they came to effect that *great and famous Business?* He replyed, that himself and *Gray*, *Pennington* and *Barton*, Jesuits, with some others, together with *Keimash*, a Dominican Fryar, join'd with one *GREEN*, and met at one *West*'s House, the Green Dragon at *Puddle Dock*, and there debated about the manner of firing the City, and where they should begin, and *did attempt it in* February, 166$\frac{4}{5}$.——In *January* 166$\frac{4}{5}$, they met with this *Green* again, who closed in with them in the Design; and that they might ingratiate themselves with *Green*, they furnished him with 30 *l.* he being poor, yet they found him an active Man, and fit for their Purpose. And the more to engage him, *they pretended to hold many of the Fifth-Monarchy Principles*; which when *Green* perceived, judging them to be real, he brought them acquainted with eight others, who were zealous in the Business. The Jesuits were earnest to have it done in *February*, but *Green* prayed them to suspend that Resolution, because the King would not be much in Town, if at all, till the Plague was more abated; who, *Green* did say

must be cut off too, when the People were in a hurry by reason of the Fire; and *this Motion well pleased the Jesuits and Dominicans*, and so it was put off. That in a very little time after, *Green* and the rest of those *Fifth-Monarchy-Men*, together with the *Jesuits* and *Dominican*, were suspected by *West*, and forewarned his House. And presently after Green *and his eight Acquaintance were clapt up in Prison*; and upon their Imprisonment *the Jesuits and Dominican got away to St.* Omers, and there remained till the *day* after the Execution of 8 of these Persons, *Green* dying in *Newgate*. —— That in the beginning of *June*, being returned to *London*, they began afresh to consult about this *Fire*, (which was still carried on by the Society in their absence) and they determined to cut off the King in the time of the Fire, that *the Number of the Beast might be accomplished*. At the uttering of which words, *Strange* broke out into a great Laughter: But said *Strange*, to be short, *we got 50 or 60 Irish to ply the Work*. —— We were also in fee with several *Frenchmen*, who were faithful in the Business. —— *Strange* told the Deponent that they spent 700 Fire-Balls; and *when the Fire-Merchants were at work, then others were employed to plunder what they could*. ——

They have communicated what Secrets they can have reveal'd to them of the King, which they send over to *Le Chese, the French King's Confessor*: —— This they do by one *Smith*, who daily lurks about *Whitehall*, and in Parliament-time about *Westminster-hall* and the *Lobby*. —— And *One* COLEMAN, *formerly Secretary to her Royal Highness, doth assist this* Smith *with private Intelligence*.

On the 10*th* of *August* the Deponent did meet with *Groves*, who had promised to give him an Account of *the Fire of Southwark* in 1676: and then told him that he had certain Fireworks made for that purpose; and he, with three *Irishmen* his Assistants, went to St. *Margaret's-Hill*, where they found an *Oil-Shop*, which *Groves* bragg'd he fir'd. —— He said that Dr. *Fogarthy* procured the *Irishmen*, for which the Society (*Richard Strange* then Provincial) gave them 1000 *l. viz.* 400 *l.* to *Groves*, and 200 *l.* apiece to the three *Irishmen*, and that *the Society got at least* 2000 *l. by that Fire*: which was also told the Deponent at another time by *Richard Strange*.

On the 11*th* of *August* the Deponent saw Letters from St. *Omers*, written by Father *IRELAND* to *John Fenwick*; — and *Fenwick* told the Deponent that *if* [illegible]*ived till Christmas, he should see a good Change of Things*; either that *Forty eight* [the King] *should be taken from the World, or the World* (especially the little he was concern'd in) *should be taken from him*: And *ONE THAT WAS A CATHOLICK SHOULD PLAY SUCH A GAME, AS NEVER WAS PLAY'D SINCE THE CON-*

CONQUEST; and *Fenwick* told the Deponent, *that this Catholick was the* DUKE OF YORK. ———

This Plot was to be effected by these Means (amongst others); ——*By disclosing the King's Counsels to* France, *by* Coleman, Smith, *and others*; ——*By disaffecting his Majesty's Allies*, Holland, Spain, *the* German Emperor *and* Princes; *by false Intelligence*, &c. *By disturbing Trade.* —— *By firing and plundering our best Cities and Towns*: —— *By horrid*, worse than *Jewish Interest*; *Transportation of Trade, People, Stock, and Money*; *ADULTERATING MONEY AND PLATE. To which end they have Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Goldsmiths and other Traders, whom they stock and set up with Money of their Society*; *of which they boast to have* 100 *thousand Pounds Cash*, &c.

I descend now to sum up the whole, and descant a little upon some few of the Heads before recounted.

Great Britain *and* Ireland *were to be reduced by the Sword to the Romish Religion and Obedience*: In order hereunto, *the King* was to be removed by *Dagger*, *Pistol*, or *Poison*; and they declared 'twas high time it were effected.

And good reason for it: He had broke his Word with *Madam* his Sister, in passing the Test-Bill; having promised her at the Interview at *Dover*, that nothing should be done to the prejudice of the R. Catholicks: And contrary to his Promise to the Papists, they remembred his sending the Great E. of *Essex* into *Ireland*. They well knew also that he had refused to sign *Coleman*'s Declaration for dissolving the Parliament, (which he had sworn to them to do) and that he had been guilty of that never-to-be-forgiven Sin against their Church, of receiving the Sacrament in the Church of *England*, and that the same day at Noon, on which he had received it in the Morning from *Ireland* the Jesuit: To add no more, they knew that they had at hand a more daring Prince, who they were assured would stake his Crown for carrying on their *Mighty Work*. The *Prince of Orange* they had resolved *should by no means become Great*, therefore he must be cut off; and in order to effect that *mighty*, and so highly necessary *Work*, Missioners are sent into *Holland* to stir up that People to mutiny against him, upon the wicked Suggestion that he *resolved to change their Government, and assume a Crown*. The *Emperor* is instigated to create a Belief in the *States General* that that *Prince* designed to make himself Absolute; and they promise themselves, that by a Breach between the Prince and States, the *Protestant Interest* would without question fail in *Holland*.

Now to reflect a little upon this Matter; Why must this Prince be cut off? Was he not the Duke of *York*'s Sister's Son? 'tis yielded: What then can we expect that that should avail him? No surely; for we see his Uncle was converted to such a degree of Zeal, as not to regard any thing in the World in comparison of the Conversion of Heretical Kingdoms; so his Interests we find were so inseparably united to that of the French King, that it was impossible to divide them. We are told, that by all means the Most Christian King's Interest in *England* must be secured; and that for a weighty Reason, *viz. Because his and the D. of* York's *prevailing, would give the greatest Blow to the Protestant Religion here, that ever it received from its Birth.* Then undoubtedly the Prince of *Orange*, who at that time stood within a step or two of the Throne, ought in all Policy to be removed.

You cannot forget that they had *a mighty Work* upon their hands, the Conversion of three Kingdoms, and Subduing *the Pestilent Northern Heresy*. They never had such hopes of Success as at that time, since the Death of their Queen *Mary*. The Duke was to a Miracle zealous of being the *Author* and *Instrument* of so Glorious a Work; and they told us they relied upon him, and the *mighty Mind* of the most Christian King; and further, his Temporal Interest was acknowledged to be highly attracted to that of the Duke.

'Tis evident they had *mighty Work*, *mighty Hopes*, *and mighty Minds*, employed about it. Is it to be admired then that they resolved to pass *a Bill of Exclusion* upon our Prince, who, as all the World knew, stood ready with all his Might to baffle these *mighty Undertakers?*

Nay further, as the French King's Interest was attracted to that of the Duke's, so was the Prince's to that of *England*, *Holland*, and the Reformed Churches *of Europe*; or in their words, to the Support of that *Northern Heresy* which these *mighty Nimrods* were to subdue. What signifies a Nephew in such a Case as this?

But stop a little I pray, and take another Reason: His most Christian Majesty did most generously offer the Duke *the use of his Purse* to assist against the Designs of both *their Enemies*; nay, he protested that those that opposed the one, should be look'd upon as Enemies to the other; and withal declared his Opinion, that *the Parliament of* England *was not in either of their Interests*, and the Duke did entirely agree to it, and that they were unuseful to both: so that (in his poor Opinion) it was necessary to make use of *both their joint and utmost Credits*, to prevent the Success of the Parliament's *Evil Designs* against them both, which of his side *he promised really to perform.*

Nay,

Nay, which is more, do not you remember the Duke tells the French King of a very dangerous Plot against *them both? My Lord* Arlington *was inceſſantly at work to advance the Intereſt of the Prince of* Orange *and the Hollanders, and to leſſen that of the French King*; and that he and ſeveral others were endeavouring to break the good Intelligence between K. *Charles* the Second, the French King, and the Duke; wherefore his Royal Highneſs earneſtly ſollicites the moſt Chriſtian King to aſſiſt with *the help of his Purſe* to prevent ſuch *ROGUERIES.*

You ſee here is *a Triple League* againſt a *Triple Confederacy*; The King of *England*, French King, and Duke of *York*, againſt the Parliament of *England*, the States of *Holland*, and his Royal Highneſs the Pr. of *Orange:* The French is to furniſh the Sinews of War, Money: *The Parliament are declared Enemies*; K. *Charles* indeed ſtanding only as a Cypher, the French King and the Duke put themſelves under the moſt ſolemn Engagements to perform what was ſtipulated, and ſtrenuouſly to aſſiſt *each other* againſt the Deſigns of *both their Enemies*; and ſeeing there was *a deſperate Deſign to advance the Prince*, and to leſſen the French, the Duke puts in his Memorial to that King, demanding his Aſſiſtance to prevent ſuch *Rogueries.*

But to return to our Narrative; *The Houſe of Commons is no more to ſit:* No, nor was it adviſable they ſhould; they were proclaimed Enemies to *France*, and to the Duke. The French King (whoſe Intereſt was to be ſecured in *England*) was fully convinced that they were not only unuſeful, but very dangerous to both their joint Intereſts, [may they ever continue ſo;] and it much ſatisfied the Duke, to ſee his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty altogether of his Opinion in the Point: Then with what reaſon could we expect the uſe of Parliaments would be continued? The *Proteſtant Peers* are to be deſtroyed, or excluded the Houſe; and the *Magpy* are to be changed for Purple *Biſhops.*

And who at this day has the effronted Forehead to ſay, that all this was Fiction? Did not they embrew their Hands in the Blood of ſome of our Nobility? And were not more threatned to that degree, that 8 Years ſince no true Proteſtant Lord in *England* could at any rate have got his Head or his Seat in Parliament enſured to him for one Year? Such was the Caſe of our *Biſhops:* We beheld ſome of their Dioceſſes viſited by thoſe of the *Purple Dye*; and had not Heaven in a miraculous way delivered them, we might not at this day have ſeen a *Black and White One* in the Nation.

In order to the Accompliſhment of their ſanctified Villanies, the Jeſuits, with the Aſſiſtance of French and Iriſh Papiſts, burnt *London*

don and *Southwark*; and that they might the more securely carry on that Design without being detected, they cunningly draw in a few silly Fifth-Monarchy-Men, and fairly leave them in the lurch, to be hang'd, as they were about *April* 1666.

When any Popish Plot is near the Point of Execution, they ever will have the Dissenters at hand to account for their Villanies. The burning this Nest of Hereticks had been concerted both at *Rome* and *Paris*, and the time for putting it in execution approaching, in *April* 1666. a Fanatick Plot is brought upon the Stage, and seven or eight were condemned at the *Old-Baily*, *for plotting to kill the King, and to burn the City on the* 3d *Day of* September *following*, (the very Day the Papists afterwards did it.) For a more full Account of this, I refer the Reader to the *London-Gazette* of *April* 30, 1666. *Numb.* 48.

Thus when they were cock-sure of cutting off K. *Charles* the Second before *Christmas*, 1678. Mr. *Claypole* (Son-in-Law to *Oliver*) was made close Prisoner in the *Tower*, in *July*, 1678. upon an Accusation of *conspiring the Death of the King*; and it is very probable, that had not Dr. *Oates*'s Discovery happily interposed, he might have died for it the next Term, and the King been soon sent after him.

Then *our Counsels are to be betrayed to* France: that Part is committed to Mr. *Coleman*, *the Duke or Dutchess of* York's *Secretary*; and he is to manage it by a Correspondence with *Le Chese*, *Confessor to the French King*. [I cannot with-hold my self, from remarking here, that this Information was given upon Oath on the 27*th* of *September*, 1678. before Sir *Edmond-Bury Godfrey*, and before the King and Council the 28*th* and 29*th* of that Month; that hereupon *Coleman* was taken up on the 29*th*, and his Papers seized, which happily furnished the World with irrefragable Evidence (had there been no other) of that diabolical Intrigue].

In fine, *Trade is to be discouraged* [that so it was, I know none will deny:] *Our Coin was to be adulterated* [I shall not surely be called upon to prove that that was done to purpose]: and to crown the day, King *Charles* was not to be reprieved beyond *Christmas*, 1678. and then our *Popish Successor* was to play us such a *Game* as never was plaid since the Conquest.

[They mistook the time indeed, but the Feat was done, and then the Gamester came upon the Stage to play his Game; but having an unlucky Hand, he quickly plaid himself out, and therefore I shall not further pursue him; I only say to him, as the Welshman did to his Horse, There's a Trick for your Trick, and a Stone in your Foot still.]

Proceed we now to the further Narrative of this hellish Conspiracy, of which it seems requisite to hint these things.

Dr.

Dr. *Oates*, after he had endured a long and moſt cruel Impriſonment, upon a Judgment for 100000 *l.* Damages given againſt him to the Duke of *York*, for ſaying the Duke was a Papiſt; now ſaw that his irreconcilable Enemy upon the Throne, and that he with his Jeſuits and corrupt Judges were reſolved to run upon him with all their Rage, as they did in *Eaſter-Term*, 1685. ordering him to be tried in the Court of *King's-Bench* upon two ſeveral Indictments, for two pretended Perjuries, in his Evidence concerning the Plot, and that upon the Teſtimony of thoſe very Popiſh Witneſſes who had confronted him in three ſeveral Trials of the Conſpirators.

The Caſe ſtanding thus with him, and remembring that his Life had been ſeveral times attempted, was now under an Apprehenſion that they were bent upon his Deſtruction, and therefore in the Month of *April*, 1685. he drew up this enſuing Narrative in the Preſence of Sir *Robert Thomas* Baronet, *John Arnold*, and *John Dutton-Colt* Eſqs; and having ſigned it with his own Hand, depoſited it with a Perſon of Worth and Quality, with whom I am well aſſured it has ever ſince remained, till upon the 21*ſt* of *January* 169¼. it was put into my Hands.

Dr.

Dr. Oates's further NARRATIVE *of the Popish Plot, 29 April, 1685.*

THE Malice of my Popish Adversaries being so great, that I cannot but judg that they design nothing less than my Ruine, in Revenge for that Service I did my Country, in discovering their more than abominable and hellish Conspiracy against the Life of the late King, the Protestant Religion, and the Government, as by Law established, both in Church and State; I thought it my Duty, in case of any harder Usage than I have yet met with, to put something in Writing, which my Friends I hope will publish for the Satisfaction of my dear Country-men, for whose Cause I have been a living Martyr, exposed to the Rage and Reproach of a Generation of Men, who neither fear God, nor reverence Man; whose Religion is either the worst of Religions, or their Morals so debauched, that they are fit to be of any Religion except that of Christ.

Therefore in the first place, I do declare my self to be a Protestant of the Church of *England*, as by Law established, both in Doctrine and Discipline; yet I must confess she stands in need of a further Reformation; and it would be happy if that by the Removal of some Ceremonies useless and dangerous, a way might be made for a more perfect Union amongst all English Protestants, that our Hands might be strengthned against the Common Enemy the Papists, in order to the rooting out of Superstition and Idolatry from amongst us, that we may avert those Judgments from this Nation, that do so highly threaten our total Destruction.

It hath been the greatest Grief of my Heart, to see Protestants contending one with another about the meaner Parts of Religion and Worship, whilst the Enemy, the Popish Party, stands by and adds Fuel to our Flames, and nourishes the Quarrel, till we have exposed our selves to be devoured by them, and have wounded those amongst us who are weak in the Faith. I could likewise wish, that our dissenting Brethren would lay aside their Scruples in some things, and comply with their

their Brethren in those Ceremonies that are innocent and harmless, and not inconsistent with the Word of God, and the Law of our great Lord Jesus Christ; and that they that can conform, for Christ's sake, do not persecute their Brethren, who through Tenderness of Conscience cannot partake with them in those Advantages that some of them have enjoyed to their Hearts Content.

Truly I have been so far from being inclined to persecute any for Conscience sake, that I would not have had the least Thought of having or advising the Prosecution of Popery, or molesting of any that are in Communion with the Church of *Rome*, but that the Religion of *Rome* is a Conspiracy against God and Christ, and Mankind; for shew me a Papist that is thorow-paced, I will shew you a Murderer of the People of God, a Firer of Cities, a declared Enemy to the Peace and Tranquillity of the Sons of Men. Now Men that are so united together against God and all Goodness, our Religion, Lives and Liberties, must be rooted out, and not suffered to continue amongst a well governed People: for they make it their Business to debauch our looser sort of Christians, and reproach and calumniate those whose Firmness to their God and the Gospel of Christ renders them Men above their Temptations, tho by their Allurements some have been seduced to their Destruction.

Therefore as for the Popish Religion, I do declare that I do detest and abhor it, as a Religion whose whole Foundation is Blood, Cruelty, Murder and Rapine; a Religion that stands in opposition to the Rule and Law of Jesus Christ. And the Bishop of *Rome*, whom they call *Pope*, I believe to be Antichrist that exalts himself in the Temple of God above God, and all that is called God, the Son of Perdition and everlasting Wrath.

But that which is expected of me is, that I do declare my self fully concerning the damnable Plot carried on by the Popish Party for the Destruction of the late King and the Protestant Religion: I must confess the Acquaintance I had with some considerable Papists in the Year 1670. made me to suspect a Design carrying on by them to advance their own Religion, and to pull down ours; but I little thought that they had a Design of murdering the King, which in process of time I found out.

There was one *Cotton* that was at Mr. *Guilfourd*'s in *Kent*, that was often very pleasingly tempting me to come over to their Church; for, saith he, it will not be long before you must either burn or turn, therefore come over in time, that your coming over may be looked upon as meritorious. This *Cotton* since I understood to be a Priest of the Society of Jesus, and one that was ingaged in the Popish Plot; and with him I had a better and more intimate Acquaintance: From him at first I found that the Popish Party had a Design of promoting their Religion, and making what Proselytes they could in order to the inlarging their Interest and Power in this poor Nation; I from that time had a great Desire to get into them, to see whither their Designs tended, being very fearful that they designed no less than the Ruine of our Religion and Government. Nay, this *Cotton* had the Impudence to tell me, that the King was engaged with them to advance their Cause and Religion, and was resolved to bring in Popery, it being a Religion that was most consistent with Monarchy, and that his Majesty was resolved to be like his Neighbour-Princes: this was in the Year 1670, about *Christmass*.

Which Discourse I did discover to Mr. *Walter Drury*, whom I did assist in the Service of his Cure at *Sandhurst* in the County of *Kent*; and he told me, that that Mr. *Cotton* had talked as badly, or rather worse to him, but he had sufficiently told him his own, so that *Cotton* was shy of having any farther Discourse with him about those Matters; and withal Mr. *Drury* having threatned to complain of him, Mr. *Cotton* did withdraw from that Family, and another came in his room.

In the Year 1672, I was acquainted with one *Keimash*, who was very perswasive in his Arguments to have brought me over to their Church; he then frequented *Arundell*-house in the *Strand*, and was a Fellow that had insinuated himself into the Acquaintance of several Divines of our Church, and bragged that he had reconciled above thirty Ministers of the Church of *England*: but I found him a debauched lewd Fellow, and so my Acquaintance ceased with him; for it was a hard Matter, unless in a Morning, to find him sober. I found him afterwards to have been Chaplain to the old Countess of *Arundell*, with whom he lived several Years, under the Notion of her Steward.

In

In the Year 1672, I left Mr. *Drury*'s Cure, and held a Living of my own, which I reſided upon for ſome time, called *Bobbing* in *Kent*, and from thence I went and ſerved his Majeſty at Sea as a Chaplain, where I found many Difficulties by reaſon of Sickneſs of Body. I refreſhed my ſelf at *Tangire*: There was one *Gerard* an Iriſh Dominican, that upon the firſt ſight of me, required of me, *Whether the Catholick Religion was eſtabliſhed in* England? (this was in the Year 1674. in the Month of *April*) and I told him No: Why then, ſaid he, *the Dutch War is to no purpoſe*: Why, ſaid I, was our engaging in a War againſt the Dutch to bring in Popery? Well, well, ſaith the Friar, you will ſee in time. In ſome few Days we had notice of a Peace with the Dutch: What then, ſaid he, *our great King of* France *is not at Peace with them, and he muſt do the Work.*

In the Year 1675, I had obtained an Intereſt with *Henry* Duke of *Norfolk*, then Earl of *Norwich*, and Earl Marſhal of *England*, who was very kind to me upon the Account of my contending earneſtly for his Right of Preſenting to a Living in the Dioceſs of *Chicheſter*, to which Living the then Biſhop (a turbulent Man) pretended a Right of Collating: And in the Year 1676, I was made his Chaplain; and I call the whole Family of the *Norfolk Howards* to witneſs to my Fidelity to him and to his Children, tho I am but churliſhly uſed by ſome of them for my Truth and Fidelity to my Lord and Maſter; but God forgive them for their Ingratitude to me, eſpecially *Charles Howard*, who owes me more than I ſhall mention here; but I always had a Thought that Popery rendred a Man incapable of being grateful to his Friend.

I, in the Service of the Duke of *Norfolk*, came acquainted with ſeveral Prieſts; and being then reſolved upon a ſtrict Inquiry into their Deſigns againſt us and our Religion, and Laws and Liberties, I met with one *Berry* a Prieſt, that had been a Jeſuit, but had left that Order through ſome Diſcontent and Madneſs that had ſeized the poor Wretch, as he hath told me. He was a Scholar in *Cambridg*, was a Miniſter in *England*, if he told me the Truth, then turned Jeſuit, and then (as before) left that Order and became a ſecular Prieſt, and then came to the Church of *England*, and was a Curate at *Berking*, and ſince is gone to the Church of *Rome* again. This *Berry* I found a poor zealous Man, whoſe Zeal was far beyond his Knowledg, and

he fell upon me to come over to their Church; and he brought me acquainted with Mr. *Langworth* a Jesuit, who since is dead, as he the said *Berry* hath told me, and with Mr. *John Keins* a great Jesuit, and one Mr. *Morgan* a Jesuit, that lived with the Lord *Powis* in the Year 1676, 1677, 1678. till the Plot was discovered; where he is now I know not.

I was by *Langworth* reconciled to the Church of *Rome*, he was then *Confessarius* to the Ld *Petre* and his Family; and upon my being reconciled, I was brought to Mr. *Strange* the then Provincial of their Order, who admitted me into the Society of Jesus: when I was admitted, it was resolved by the Jesuits that I should pass the time of my Novitiate abroad in dispatching Business for the Society, which I chearfully accepted, and therefore accordingly they provided for me. When I had paid Mr. *Luke Roch*, Commander of the *Biscay* Merchant, Earnest for my Passage to *Bilboa*, the said *Strange*, then Provincial of the Order, gave me 100 Pistols for my Supply, in order for my Passage into *Spain*, and for my necessary Expences there, and ordered me what Money I should need, exhorting me to be as good a Husband as I could, for they had great Occasions for Money. What Letters they sent by me I have set forth in my Narrative, but when I had got a competent Knowledg of the Design, I found *the great Reason why they would murder the late King was, because he had deceived them*; and in *Spain* they assured me he had been reconciled to their Church, and that upon his Reconciliation, the Society in *Spain* had contributed 3000 Pistols to his Support, which was paid in by Father *Courtney*, sometime Provincial of the Jesuits in *England*. I saw several Letters written to one Father *Knot*, in which *the late King did testify his Zeal for the Catholick Religion, and promised to restore it whenever he should come to the Enjoiment of his Right in* England; and that till he had an Opportunity to do it, they should have all the Connivance in the World; and if the Case should be so hard with him when he came to the Crown, that he could not bring about his Desires to make their Religion to be the Religion of the Government, yet they should have an Indulgence that should be equivalent, however they should not be excluded out of Offices and Employments under him, and that *they had his Heart and Soul*. When I found the late King not inclined to believe that he was to be murdered, I did in private tell him these things, and that the only reason why they did design to take away his Life, was, because that he had made such Promises to them, and assured them he was theirs,

theirs, and that he was reconciled to the Church of *Rome*, when beyond Sea, as I had seen by his own Letters. *The King commanded me to take no notice of his being reconciled to the Church of* Rome, *and declared to me upon the Word of a King, that now he did believe they had a Design to murder him, acknowledging he had written those Letters I had intimated to his Majesty*; and withal told me, if I had come to him privately and acquainted him with the Plot, he could of himself have dashed it, and though I designed well, yet the Discovery of it had created a Jealousy in the People of him.

Then I acquainted him with his Letters to the Nuns of *Ghent*, when he borrowed Money of them, which they waited for several Years here in *England*: now he in that Letter did declare to them he would restore their Religion when he came to his Right, and that was another Reason that provoked the Party against him; and that *St. Germane, a French Jesuit, had a hand in the Murder of* Killigrew's *Man, when he lay upon the Couch in his Majesty's Cloak.*

Here the King interrupted me, and commanded me to take no farther notice of that Business, declaring he knew more than I could tell him in that Affair of *Killigrew*'s Man; but withal again repeated the great Jealousy the People had of him, and that it was much encreased by ill Men, that did labour to possess Peoples Minds against him, and said, unless an extraordinary Care were taken, the *Phanatick Party would rebel*, and very much inveighed against the *Dissenters*, and thought himself in as much danger from them, as from the Popish Party.

That upon the Discovery of several Papers found about *January*, $167\frac{8}{9}$, at one *Jolliff* a Taylor's, I did observe that the late King *Charles* the First (unless his Hand was counterfeited) had commissioned several Irish to rise; and withal I saw Instructions given to them to give the English no Quarter: and I saw a Letter of his to a Titular Bishop, the Bishop of *Cassal*, as near as I can remember, wherein he promised his Catholick Subjects, that if he were driven through the Necessity of Affairs to cause a Cessation of Arms, it should not be for the Disadvantage of his Irish Catholick Subjects, but to let them have a little time to breathe, in that they might the better be able to serve him and themselves against the factious English there: all which were carried to *White-Hall*, and what became of those Papers then, I know not.

I

I saw in those Papers several Passes given to those of the Rebels that fled out of *Ireland*, upon the reducing of that Country, wherein they shed much of Protestant Blood: these were recommended by King *Charles* the Second, to several Ministers of the Court of *Spain*, as Persons that had eminently served his Father in reducing their Country to the Obedience of the Catholick Church, and had contributed much to the destroying the English Hereticks that had planted themselves in that Kingdom.

These things I intimated to the King, and thought to have discovered them to the Parliament; but the King told me that it would savour of Malice, and that my Silence of these things would intitle me to his Favour, and that I should never want. Besides all this, his Highness Prince *Rupert* did engage me whenever I met with any thing that might reflect upon the King, I would be sparing there, because the Publication of those things might tend to alienate the King's Heart from the frequent use of Parliaments, without which the Kingdom would never rid it self from the apparent Danger of Popery.

I do further declare that the Jesuits did tell me that *the coming over of the Princess* Henrietta, *was in order to the making way for the restoring the Catholick Religion here in* England; and that the Breach of Peace with the Dutch was by them contrived, and by the late King consented to, in order to reduce those States to the Catholick Faith; and that it was thought fit to begin the publick Exercise of the Romish Religion in *Ireland*, and to grant a General Toleration here; in order to which, 1600 Priests of all Orders, and of divers Nations were sent over, and most of them were kept here on a Maintainance for secret Service, and others by the then Duke of *York* in half-pay, as disbanded Officers: but this being all defeated by Parliament, they were much irritated against the King. And furthermore the Jesuits acquainted me that the late King had dispatched an Envoy to the King of *Poland*, to engage him in the Catholick League, for that *now the Catholick Princes of* Europe *were fully resolved to extirpate the Protestant Religion*, and that the French King, his Majesty of *Great Britain*, and his R. Highness the D. of *York*, *were Heads of this League*, which League his Majesty of *Great Britain* had not carefully observed, but gave way to his impertinent Parliaments; but that they might not hinder this good Design, the French King had agreed to the Request of his

his then Royal Highneſs the D. of *York* of remitting 300000 *l. per annum* for 3 Years, if by any means the late King might be diſpatched out of the way, there being *no truſt to be put in him*, that was not only unfaithful in all his Promiſes and Oaths made to them the ſaid Jeſuits and Catholicks, but was *an Apoſtate from the Catholick Religion, and therefore not to be endured any longer.*

This Negotiation was carried on by the Lord *Powis*, the late Earl of *Berkſhire*, and *Coleman*, and *St. Germaine*, all which I communicated to his Majeſty in private in the Prince's Lodgings in *Whitehall*; who gave me Thanks for not communicating theſe things to the Parliament, and told me that he was fully convinced now of the Reaſons and Grounds the Papiſts had of taking away his Life: and the Prince ſaid, I pray God your Majeſty continue in that Opinion, for now you may ſee that they are a ſort of People not to be endured in a Civil Government. Good God, ſaid the King, is this the Kindneſs that is to be ſhewed me for all the Favours I have ſhewed that People? At which his Majeſty wept: This was in the Month of *January* 167$\frac{8}{9}$, or *February*.

The Prince then bad me withdraw; and ſent for me the next day, and conjured me not to communicate one word of the Diſcourſe I had with the King: for, ſaith he, it will neither be ſafe for the King, nor you, nor any of us, if this ſhould be reported. Of which Injunction the Prince heartily repented, and ſo did I of my Promiſe; which I have now publiſhed, to undeceive my Countrey in their Notions they had of the late King.

His late Majeſty did ever favour the Popiſh Intereſt, as being the greateſt Favourers of Monarchy, though I have ſaid that Popery and a Common-wealth were reconcilable, and often would inſtance the Republiques of *Venice* and *Genoa*: At which his Majeſty ſaid, that there were the Footſteps of Monarchy even in thoſe Republiques. But above all, I found his Majeſty very zealous of reconciling me to the Popiſh Intereſt; and told me, that if I would engage to him upon the Word of a Miniſter not to bear any Teſtimony againſt thoſe I had accuſed before the Council, but would be ruled by him, I ſhould have 10000 *l.* to buy me an Annuity, or a Free-Eſtate; and if I would, I ſhould retire to any College in either Univerſity, and live there quietly; urging to me that a Parliament would never gratify me, and it was in his Power only to ſhew me Favour; and therefore adviſed me

me to be directed by him, and it would be impoſſible for me to miſcarry. To this I thus reply'd; I humbly thank your Majeſty for your Grace and Favour; and I ſhould willingly accept of your Royal Offer were it not the higheſt Breach of Truſt repoſed in me by your Majeſty's Commons in this Parliament: Beſides, Sir, ſaid I, your Nobles in the Houſe of Peers will, and all Mankind, judg me the worſt of Men if I ſhould ſo baſely deſert my Cauſe: It's plainly proved that the Popiſh Party have a Deſign againſt your Majeſty's Life, and all our Lives, Liberties and Religion; therefore by the Grace of God I will ſtand by the Cauſe to the utmoſt of my Power, to the laſt Minute of my Life.

The late King did in the Month of *November* 1678, in Mr. Secretary *Coventry*'s Lodgings, offer me the Biſhoprick of *Chicheſter*, and withal promiſed me his Favour of advancing me if I would deſiſt the Enterprize, as he called the Diſcovery of the Popiſh Plot; aſſuring me then that it would not be for his Service, becauſe of the Heat it would put the People into: and farther told me, that the Parliament would forſake me, and not do any thing for me; and if I had a thought of complying with him, I ſhould meet him at the Prince's Lodgings. But I went to the Prince, and told him what his Majeſty had ſaid; who when he had heard of it, *The poor Man* (ſaid the Prince) *doth court his own Ruine the moſt of any Man I know*; and adviſed me not to meddle nor make with any thing of that nature: for, ſaith the Prince, either *he will cheat and expoſe you*, or if he be real, there is an old Wife in the Caſe, who will be ſet on you to draw you off from the good Work you have begun, or perhaps which is worſe.

I do farther declare, That whereas I have accuſed the Lord *Powis*, the Lord *Bellaſis*, the Lord *Arundel* of *Warder*, the late Lord *Petre*, the late Lord *Stafford*, I did nothing but what became a good Chriſtian to Almighty God, and a good Subject to my Prince, and a good Engliſh-man to my Countrey; for what I have ſaid or ſworn of thoſe Lords is the Truth, and nothing but the Truth, as I ſhall anſwer before God another day: the ſame I declare of all my Evidence I gave in to the King and Council, and to the two Houſes of Parliament.

And I do declare to all the World, That I have not in the leaſt directly or indirectly, for the hopes of Gain, or any other Reaſon

Reaſon inducing me thereunto, ſpoken any thing of any Man that I charged to be guilty of the Popiſh Plot, but thoſe who were guilty; and thoſe againſt whom I bore Teſtimony at the *Old-Baily*, or at the *King's-Bench* Court, I ſwore nothing but what was true. This I declare as I ſhall anſwer it before God in the next World.

And whereas it hath been reported by the *Popiſh Party*, and publiſhed by *Roger L'Eſtrange* in his Pamphlet called *the Obſervator*, that I ſwore againſt the Jeſuits becauſe they would not admit me to be of their Society; I do declare that that Order did receive and admit me a Jeſuit, and that they were always the moſt obliging Perſons to me in the World till they found that I had diſcovered thoſe vile Deſigns of Murdering the late King, and Subverting the Proteſtant Religion and Government as by Law eſtabliſhed both in Church and State: and though maliciouſly they did and do ſtill aver I was never admitted Doctor of Divinity at *Salamanca*, I do declare ſolemnly to all the World I was admitted Doctor of Divinity at the ſaid Univerſity of *Salamanca*, and did all my Exerciſe for the ſaid Degree that was required of me.

The Enemies of the Proteſtant Religion have endeavoured to blaſt me with many infamous Crimes, to render me uſeleſs in my Teſtimony relating to the Popiſh Plot, the Grand Adverſary *Roger L'Eſtrange* being ready to print in his vile Pamphlet the *Obſervator* any thing that might tend to my Diſadvantage: But I bleſs God I was never ſly in my Converſation, ſo that the ſeveral Lies by him printed have been detected, and Gainſayers ſilenced.

I thought it not inconvenient to let the World know, that *the late King was a mortal hater of Parliaments*; for in his Letter to the French King, bearing date in *June* 1676, he wrote thus:

" That if he could be aſſured of a Penſion that might conti-
" nue, he ſhould not continue that way of Governing, (*viz.*) by
" *frequent Parliaments, which at the beſt was but a clamorous Rabble*
" *that took upon them to direct Kings*; but as he was reſolved to be
" like his Neighbours in Riches and Grandieur, ſo he was reſol-
" ved to be like them in Religion too.

This was the Effect and Purport of that Letter, a Copy of which was shewed me by *John Keynes* and *Basil Langworth*; but, said *Keynes*, the French King was too old to be cullied out of his Money by a Man that was so uncertain.

I do in the last place declare, That *I am ready to seal with my Blood the Truth of my Evidence* that I have given in relation to the Substantial Part, and Circumstantial Parts thereof. I have done no Man wrong that I have charged; and as I have done Right to the World in relation to the Popish Plot, so I protest I did discharge a good Conscience in the Discovery of that *Vile Sham*, called *the* Oxford-*Plot*, for which poor *Colledg* was basely murdered there in a form of Law and Justice, and that I look on as the worst of Murders. I renounce all Anarchical Levelling Principles, and detest all the Practices of those who have held and maintain'd those Principles, I judging them as dangerous to our English Monarchy as Popery is to the Protestant Religion.

All this I declare, together with my Narrative that is printed, to be true.

April 29, 1685.

I declare I have signed every Page of these Papers, with the Day and Year above-written, in the Presence of Sir *Robert Thomas* Baronet, *John Arnold* Esq; and *John Dutton-Colt* Esq; and the same Day I delivered it to them.

Titus Oates.

April 29, 1685.

TO

TO this foregoing Narrative I ſhall now ſubjoin Copies of ſeveral of Dr. *Oates*'s Letters to King *Charles* and King *James* the Second, and to divers of the Miniſters of State in that time, and of his Petition to King *Charles*; and ſubmit it to the Reader's Judgment, whether his undaunted, and never to be ſhaken Stedfaſtneſs in adhering to and avowing the Truth of his Diſcovery, his plain Dealing with thoſe Princes, his gallant Reſiſtance of the higheſt Temptations, and his juſt Regard to the Intereſt and Rights of his Countrey, and to the brave Aſſertors thereof, all which are before made evident, did not equal the unparallel'd Tortures and heavy Oppreſſion, under which he ſo long groan'd, and from which he had no proſpect, and very little hope of Deliverance.

Now let the Reader reflect upon the two firſt of theſe Letters, and wonder if he can, when he finds the Doctor thrown off by King *Charles*; I do not ſay when he ſees him out of his Favour, for he never had it: but, as it appears by the foregoing Relation of his Troubles, what he there gained; ſo, I ſhall here obſerve what he loſt, and both by his uncorruptible Integrity. This cannot be done but by beginning (where he began) at his firſt Diſcovery: That no way pleaſed the King, nor could it; for it ſpoil'd a well-laid Plot, to which he was no Stranger, (ſave to that part which touch'd his Life); therefore, that he might ſtand as far as poſſible out of the reach of Suſpicion, he diſſembles himſelf alarm'd, preſſes the ſearching the Plot to the bottom, appoints *Mock-Faſts*, and what not; and as to the Doctor, aſſigns him an Apartment in *Whitehall*, allows him daily a Table of ſix Diſhes, Wine, and every thing proportionable, and alſo 40 *s. per* Week. This was continued till *April* 1679, then (beſides the 40 *s.*) his Allowance was changed to 10 *l. per* Week, which he received till *Midſummer* 1680, when a ſtop was put to the Paiment thereof. But in *November* following, upon the Addreſs of the Houſe of Lords, the King gave him 200 Guinea's for his Arrears, and ordered him the Allowance of 10 *l.* *per* Week, which was conſtantly paid till the Diſſolution of the *Oxford*-Parliament; at which time the King taking a Reſolution not to be further troubled with *unuſeful and dangerous Parliaments*, (whatever

ever the fawning Addreſſers pretended to think) together with the Parliament, threw off the Doctor, and the Popiſh Plot, and (taking Sir *Roger* to his aid) made another much more grateful to him; in which, having ſerved the Intereſt of the French King and his Brother, as long as they had occaſion for him, he himſelf at length was removed as uſeleſs.

A Copy of Dr. Oates's Letter to King Charles the Second, Nov. 10. 1678.

May it please Your Majesty,

I Understand by Mr. *Rogers*, that it hath been reported to Your Majesty, that I should in a certain Company, declare that your Majesty *was a Papist*, and that your Majesty was resolv'd to order Mr. Attorney-General to proceed against me for those Words that were reported to your Majesty to be spoken by me, *viz.* That *Your Majesty had been reconciled to the Church of* Rome *ever since your escape from* Worcester; which I hope your Majesty will not do for your own Honours sake: For your Majesty knows that to be true, that *you were reconciled to the Church of* Rome, by Father *Richard Huddlston*, that was Uncle to *John Huddlston*, who is excepted in all your Majesty's Proclamations that are issued out against Papists and Priests. And also, it's not unknown to some, that *Your Majesty receiv'd the Sacrament according to the Usage of the Church of* Rome, in the Dutchess of *Portsmouth*'s Lodgings, by the Hands of Father *Ireland*, and I my self served then at Mass; which I have not made Publick, because I would preserve your Majesty's Reputation. And what Care your Majesty took of the Jesuits when St. *Omers* became subject to the French King by Conquest (as Men on whom the Hopes of *England* did depend) in your Letter to the French King's Governour, hath not been made so publick as I must make it, if your Majesty continue your Resolution to have me prosecuted: As also the Gracious Promise you made to your Royal Sister of restoring the Catholick Religion; and not only that, but the most Gracious Memorial your Majesty put in to the King of *Poland*, by your Envoy there. Your Majesty may judg that the Statute made in the Thirteenth Year of your Reign, was only made to bridle the Tongues of your People, that they should not dare to say you were a Papist; but, Sir, give me leave to tell your Majesty, that there was something else designed in that Act than is there expressed; for the late Earl of *Clarendon*, then Lord High Chancellor, who was afraid of your declaring your self to be of the Church of *Rome*, procured that Act to pass, and that not without Difficulty, on purpose to prevent you that you might not declare your self to be of that Communion, well knowing that if you did, it would tend to the breaking all his Measures and Projects then on foot to serve the Duke of *York*, who had married his Daughter: So that if I am prosecuted, it's for speaking the Truth (supposing that I had spoke the Words.) But, to undeceive your

Majesty, I did not speak them; but it was that Fellow *Blood*, who will confess to your Majesty that it was he that spoke the Words, on purpose for me to second him, and you know *it was by your own Appointment* that he was so bold with your Name and Honour in that particular. Sir, I must say further, hat when I communicated his Traiterous Letter he wrote to me, to Secretary *Coventry*, he was brought before that Secretary, and confessed he wrote the Letter by your Royal Command to lay a Snare for me; and that by your Command he did say the Words that *you were reconciled to the Church of* Rome: And when this came to be publickly talked of, *Blood* was chidden by your Majesty, and went off with the sorrowful Present of 500 Guineas, given him by your Majesty, as a mark of your Royal Displeasure, for such unhandsome Carriage to your Majesty, and for such a Knavish Trick he endeavoured to put upon me. I leave it to your Royal Consideration, and shall approve my self,

Sir, Your Majesty's Faithful and Dutiful Subject,

Novemb. 10. 1678. *Titus Oates.*

A Copy of Dr. Oates's *Letter to King* Charles II. Oct. 14. 1680.

May it please Your Majesty,

BY Your Majesty's Command, Sir *Philip Floyd* was with me, and tells me that your Majesty takes great Offence at my keeping Company with *Republicans*; at the first I did not understand who Sir *Philip* meant by *Republicans*, which he was pleased to explain to me, they were a sort of *Discontented Men that were Enemies to Monarchy in general, and in particular, Enemies to Your Majesty's Royal Person and Government:* I protested to him I did not keep Company with any such Persons, and urged it to him that it would be very ingrateful in me if I should keep Company with Men of those Principles: For, Sir, it's my Judgment, that the English Monarchy, as established by Law, is that which not only my self, but all those I converse withal are for, and not only so, but are ready to defend with their Lives and Fortunes. But this is my Misfortune, that because I converse and heartily join with those that are for *Liberty and Property*, and for the *Old English Government*, in opposition to *Popery and Slavery*, and assert the *Protestant Religion* with that Courage that becomes English-men, I and my Friends are judged and deemed, by your Majesty, to be Men aiming at *a Common-Wealth*, in opposition to *Monarchy* and your Majesty's Government. But for my farther Information, I begged of Sir *Philip* to know who they were, and what they were that were

were thus represented to your Majesty, who was pleased to tell me it was Mr. *Jenks his Club* that I did frequent, who met at the *Angel and Crown* in *Threadneedle-street*, and Mr. *Bethel's Club that met at the Queen's-Arms* in *Newgate-street*. Your Majesty knows that Mr. *Seely* a Major of the late Protector's Army *hath oft met there by your own Appointment*, tho for other ends than I met with that Club at the *Angel and Crown*, at which Club I have been several Times, for almost these two Years last past; and as I expect to see the Face of God, I did neither directly nor indirectly hear any one Word spoken against your Majesty's Government, and that the Major can tell, if he hath the least Grain of Honesty and Truth left in him. *Your Majesty knows the end of his coming, and we found him out at last to be put upon us to abuse us to your Majesty:* But blessed be God, we never gave any just Occasion to merit that Pension your Majesty was pleased to order him for so great a piece of Service as to be *a Spy* upon a Dozen or Twenty Honest Men, that met together to spend one Hour, after they had been wearying themselves in their Callings all the Day, and their Discourse usually hath been nothing but about Common Things; that Major *Seely* doth indeed lose his Time, and spends your Majesty's Bounty to very little purpose: For our Conversation is so innocent that we are not afraid of ten *Seely*'s or ten *Bayliers*, they might freely come and hear what passeth amongst us, were they not Persons so infamously Scandalous, that it would be enough to have a Man's Credit questioned upon the *Exchange*, to be seen with them. But I shall say no more of them, they being *Your Majesty's Diligent Spies* upon several Honest Men in the City. In a Word, I freely own to your Majesty that I do oft meet with that Club, of which Mr. *Jenks* is a Member, at the *Angel* and *Crown*, and also those that meet with Mr. *Bethel*, at the *Queen's-Arms* in *Newgate-street*, and also several Gentlemen at the *King's-Head* at *Chancery-Lane-end:* and if it be their good will to give me the Honour of their Company, I do not find any Arguments that Sir *Philip* hath used, will either prevail with me to refrain those Companies, or the Character *Seely* may have given to your Majesty of them, or any of them, shall perswade me to believe otherwise of them than that they are Honest Worthy Gentlemen, that study to serve your Majesty and their Countrey. I know Sir *Philip* to be a very Ill Man, and therefore, having your Majesty's leave, I thought fit to communicate my Answer to your Majesty in writing; which I humbly submit to your Majesty, as it becomes your Majesty's

Humble Subject and Servant,

Titus Oates.

Octob. 14. 1680.

A Copy of Dr. Oates's *Letter to Sir* Leolin Jenkins, *Secretary of State.* Feb. 22. 1683.

Honourable Sir,

I Have lain long under his Majesty's Displeasure, but for what Cause to this Day I know not, and am by reason of that forbidden the King's Presence and his Court, which I have obeyed, and have not been at *Whitehall* almost these three Years (one Time excepted, by Order from their Lordships the Commissioners of the Treasury, in *April* or *May* last); I have Business of Importance with the King and Council, but am unwilling to come lest I should offend his Majesty, or receive some Affronts, which I cannot well bear: My Request therefore to your Honour is that I may have leave to come, and when I have done my Business I may depart without being unkindly dealt withal in the Court. So praying your Honour's pardon for this Trouble, I shall study to appear,

Sir, Your Honour's Servant to my poor Power,

Titus Oates.

A Copy of a Second Letter from Dr. Titus Oates, *to Mr. Secretary* Jenkins, Feb. 28. 1683.

Honourable Sir,

I Gave your Honour the last Friday the trouble of a few Lines, in which I told you that I had Business of Importance with the King and Council; your Answer was I must apply my self to a Justice of the Peace, or to the Courts of Justice. The Business that I had with the Council is a Complaint against *Roger L'estrange*, Esq; who in several Libels of his, called the *Observator*, and other Seditious Pamphlets, hath as I humbly conceive, vilify'd and ridicul'd the Discovery of the *Popish Plot*, and arraigned the Proceedings of the Government upon the same: and to give his Libel a Reputation in this his Illegal Course, he pretends in one or more of those his Observators, that he hath Authority or Leave from some of his Majesty's Ministers for so doing; which I cannot believe. Your Honour knows that his Majesty was so sensible of the Danger he was in by reason of that horrid Conspiracy, That *he did not only recommend the strict Examination thereof to his Houses of Parliament,*

but

but also was pleased to acquaint them how unsafe he was till he searched it to the Bottom; besides this, three Fasts were proclaimed, and kept, which the King himself strictly kept, and commanded all his Loving Subjects so to do. Several have been Executed, and several Parliaments have Voted that there was a horrid Hellish Popish Plot. Now, all these Things considered, I could never have imagined that any private Person would have been so bold with the Government, as to use such Reflections upon their Proceedings, and call in question the Veracity of that Evidence, which was justified by his Majesty's Council, and the Parliaments, and Courts of Justice. I thought I should never have lived to have seen the Day that the Plot should be called in Question, which the King had owned in his several Proclamations; but since it is so, I must pray your pardon that I cannot apply my self for Redress in that way and method your Honour was pleased to order; for I humbly conceive that it is the Government that is abused, and therefore in Conscience and Honour it's bound to vindicate its Proceedings from such Aspersions as are cast upon them by the said *L'estrange* and his Confederates. I would not use any method or way to injure the worst of my Enemies, but hope that the Council will take my hard Usage from *L'estrange*, into serious Consideration, and cause him to be Silenced, and Reparation to be made to me. To that end, in this I have sent a Petition to the King and Council, which I would have presented my Self, (if I might have had Liberty to appear at Court) in which I pray for Redress: I hope God will put it into your Hearts to do me Right. In the mean time,

SIR,

I am your Honour's Humble Servant,

Feb. 28. 168$\frac{3}{4}$. *Titus Oates.*

My Humble Request is, That this Petition inclosed may be presented to the King and Council, so that I may be in some probable way of having Redress.

A

A Copy of Dr. Oates's Petition.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty,

And to the Right Honourable the Lords, and Others, of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

The Humble Petition and Complaint of Titus Oates,

Sheweth,

THat your Petitioner, according to his Duty and the Allegiance that he owes, and is alway bound to pay to your Majesty and the Government, established by Law, did in the Month of *September*, in the Year 1678, discover a most horrid Hellish *Popish Plot*, against your Majesty's Person, the Protestant Religion and Government, to the Satisfaction of your Majesty and the then Privy Council; as appears by the several Proclamations Issued out by your Majesty's Order, with the Advice of your most Honourable Council: Which your Petitioner is and will be ready to produce, when thereunto Commanded by your Majesty.

That your Majesty was so highly sensible of the great Danger your Person and your Government were in, by reason of that Conspiracy, that you were Graciously pleased to proclaim several *Solemn Fasts*, and Days of *Humiliation*; and did will and require your Loving Subjects to join in hearty Prayer and Supplication with your Majesty to Almighty God, for a Blessing upon the Discovery, and for a farther Discovery thereof; and in several of your Majesty's most Gracious Speeches to your Houses of Parliament, your Majesty hath been pleased to express, how unsafe your Majesty was till the said Plot was searched to the Bottom.

That several of the Conspirators in that Plot were Apprehended and Committed, Indicted and Convicted, and Attainted and Executed upon your Petitioner's Evidence, together with the Evidence of Others, the Attainders of which Conspirators remain (as your Petitioner believes) upon Record.

That four several Parliaments owned the said Discovery, and passed several Votes, wherein they did declare that there was *a horrid Popish Plot*, for the Destruction of your Royal Person and your Government, and for the Subversion of the Protestant Religion as by Law established.

That

That *Roger L'eſtrange* Eſq; whom your Petitioner hears is again a Juſtice of the Peace, (tho turned out for ſeveral Miſdemeanours in the Year 1680) hath defamed and arraigned the Juſtice of the Nation, in ridiculing the ſaid Popiſh Plot, the Diſcovery and Diſcoverers thereof, in a certain Seditious and Scandalous Pamphlet of his, called the *Obſervator*, and in ſeveral other Pamphlets.

That he, the ſaid *Roger L'eſtrange*, pretends in ſome of thoſe Seditious and Scandalous Pamphlets, that he is authorized ſo to do by one or both your Secretaries.

That the ſaid Scandalous and Seditious Pamphlet appears to countenance Popery in your Proteſtant Government; and the Popiſh Party hath been much encouraged by the ſame, to revile and threaten your Petitioner.

That your Petitioner hath born thoſe Scandalous Reflections and Aſperſions, upon the account of his Diſcovery of the ſaid Plot, from the ſaid *L'eſtrange*, theſe four Years with Patience; and had the Scandals only touched your Petitioner, he would not have complained to your Majeſty and this Board; but ſince the ſaid *L'eſtrange* ſcandalouſly vilifies the ſaid Diſcovery, and calls in queſtion the Juſtice of your Government, your Petitioner thinks fit to apply himſelf to your Majeſty and this Board, for Relief.

The Premiſes conſidered, Your Petitioner humbly prays your Majeſty and this Honourable Board, to relieve him and his Evidence, againſt the Seditious Calumnies of the ſaid *Roger L'eſtrange*; and not ſuffer your Petitioner to be left to be daily Oppreſſed and Deſtroyed, for thoſe Services which your Majeſty and Council, and Parliaments and Courts of Juſtice have owned.

And Your Petitioner ſhall as in Duty bound, pray for Your Majeſty's Health, and long Life, and happy Reign, *&c.*

Titus Oates.

A Copy of Dr. Oates's *Letter to the Arch-biſhop of* Canterbury. March 15. 1683.

May it pleaſe your Grace,

I Having received ſeveral Kindneſſes from you when I was at *Lambeth*-Houſe, do upon that Score think that this may not miſs your Hand, nor I loſe my end in writing at this Time; in which, my Lord, be pleaſed to underſtand, that for my own Vindication, I have written to Mr. Secretary *Jenkins*, and in his Letter I have incloſed a Petition and Complaint to the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty, and to the Lords and Others of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council, againſt one *Roger L'eſtrange*, who in ſeveral of his Pamphlets called the *Obſervator*, and other Seditious Pamphlets, hath vilified the Diſcovery of the *Popiſh Plot*; and in that, I humbly conceive, he doth arraign and reflect on the Juſtice of the Government: And God having called you to the Great Office of an Arch-biſhop and Privy-Counſellor, I thought my Application to your Grace would not at all be Improper, and therefore I thought I might lay before your Grace the hard uſage I have received from the ſaid *L'eſtrange* and his Confederate Villains that neither fear God nor reverence Man. Your Grace, I ſuppoſe, hath not forgot that Four *Parliaments* did enter upon the Examination both of Witneſſes and Criminals concerned in the Popiſh Conſpiracy; I was the firſt that appeared to detect that Villany, and received the Thanks of the Council, and the Lords in Parliament; and it was looked on as ſuch a piece of Service, that *Your Grace was of the Opinion that ſome Mark of Favour ſhould be conferred on me*: But I was not ſtudious of my own Intereſt, but was always careful (for which I bleſs God) to do my Countrey Juſtice, and have reaped the Fruits thereof, even the Teſtimony of a good Conſcience: And whereas I have been hardly uſed for the Service I did in the Diſcovery of that Plot, I think the Government is bound in Honour and Conſcience, and Juſtice and Truth, to maintain their own Proceedings, and juſtify me from the ſcurrilous Reflections of ſo vile a Fellow as *L'eſtrange* appears to be, in thoſe his Pamphlets. He pretends, in one or two of them, that he hath leave from one or both his Majeſty's *Secretaries* for ſo doing; that I think ought to be reaſon enough for his being ſtopt in his Career and Scribling, and be for ever Silenced, together with Argument of his Fallacy upon the whole Government in that particular: Certainly my Lord, the Church muſt be in a ſad Condition that ſtands in need of *L'eſtrange* for a Supporter; the Religion Eſtabliſhed by Law will be very con-

contemptible, if *Roger*'s Penny *Observator* must give it Life. I am sure our Bishops have given such Testimonies of themselves and their Power, that there is no need of his scurrilous and scandalous Pen to maintain their Authority and Reputation. Our Clergy must be judged by the Popish Party to be Men of little Understanding, if they stand in need of him to be *their Guide*. Hath he not fallen upon the most considerable Clergy-men in the City, Men that do not stand in need of his Trash to equip them for the work of the Ministry? I dare, by your Grace's leave, be bold to say that your Grace, upon Consideration, will abhor and loath such a Fellow, upon the account of these and other Aggravations; and seeing I have been useful in my Day, I beg your Grace would be instrumental in doing me the Justice that is due to a Man, a Christian, and a Minister of the Church: If I have done any Man wrong let me suffer, if I am innocent (as I must be accounted till convicted of some Enormity or Irregularity) then let me be protected, and not left to be oppressed and destroyed by my Enemies, for the Services that your Grace hath formerly owned in Council and in Parliament, and likewise his Majesty, in several Proclamations to his People and Speeches to his Parliament. My Lord, I shall say no more but beg your Grace's Pardon and Blessing; and tho I have been misrepresented to your Grace, I shall study to appear,

My Lord,

Your Grace's most Affectionate Servant,

March 15. 1683. *Titus Oates.*

My Lord, I would have waited upon your Grace, but since the Dissolution of the Parliament at *Oxford*, your Servants have put Affronts upon me (of which I unwillingly take notice), which have hindred my paying my Respects to your Grace: And likewise I understand that some Evil Instruments, by lies and Falshood, have endeavoured to lessen me in your Grace's Affections, which I have patiently born rather than put your Grace and my Self to the unnecessary trouble of a fruitless Vindication of my Innocency.

A Copy of Dr. Oates's *Letter to the Bishop of* London, March 15. 1683.

My Lord,

WHen the *Popish Plot* was first discovered, *your Lordship was very zealous in the prosecuting Popery*; and I have heard you often express your hearty good will to root that Faction out of this Nation: *I hope your Zeal for the Protestant Religion is not a whit abated*; yet my Hopes are not without some Fears, when I have it by some reported (though I cannot give full Credit to it) that your Lordship, together with the Bishop of *Canterbury* do maintain *R. L'estrange*, and encourage him in that vile Pamphlet called the *Observator*, in which your Lordship may see the Justice of the Nation is arraigned; and, by Consequences of his own drawing, the Blood of those that were executed upon the account of the Popish Conspiracy, charged upon the Government; and I do not find him lie under any Censure for that his vile Libel, by your Lordship, under whose Jurisdiction he is: Is the Church in so low a Condition that she stands in need of *Roger*'s Support? Is the Government in such a state as none can cure it but he? Is Episcopacy at such a point that it cannot be brought to its Pristine State without him? Is the Ministry of the Church in such Contempt that none but he, by his Penny-Observator, can recover its Reputation and Credit? How is all this done? by Seditious, Factious, Scurrilous Lies; by encouraging Popery, by reviling the Protestant Interest, by arraigning the Justice of the Nation, by villifying the Discovery of the Popish Plot, and endeavouring to expose the Discoverers (by a heap of infamous Lies) to the Nation, as Impostors.

My Lord, I am a Minister, yea a Minister of the Church of *England*, and *have done her more Service than any Clergy-man in England*; and because I hate those Monsters that are amongst us who were bred in the Protestant Religion, and have left this Religion and are reconciled to the Church of *Rome*, and are by that means declared *Traytors* by our Law, I am looked upon by our *little Clergymen*, as a *Dissenter* from the Church of *England*: But my Lord, your Lordship hath, I hope, better Thoughts of me; tho I am grieved to hear your Lordship should be concerned for a vile Observator, that hath been so profuse as to call in Question the Truth of the Popish Plot, of which your Lordship was convinced and satisfied; and for the farther Discovery of which you were so diligent in Parliament and Council, in your Examination both of Criminals and Witnesses. I purpose to be heard in Council against this *L'estrange*; in order

order thereunto I have written to Mr. Secretary *Jenkins*, and in that Letter I have inclosed a Petition and Complaint against him, and therefore I am an humble Suitor to your Lordship to do me Right, and help me to my intended Hearing; and if I cannot be heard, I must print my Case, which you know is an appealing to the People, which some have not liked; But what must I do? I have born his scandalous Reflections so long that I can bear no longer; and I conceive, as I am a Minister, I ought to have been protected by the Bishops and Prelates of the Church, in whose Communion I am, though I have been misrepresented by *L'estrange* and others of his Confederates, therefore as your Lordship tenders the Justice and Honour of the Government, I hope you will not only discountenance the vile Usage of me by *L'estrange*, but also endeavour that he may be silenced; for its he and those of his Crew that have created such Animosities amongst the King's Leige People. It hath been the Policy of the Synagogue of *Rome* to divide Protestants, and he is the Tool they make use of to divide us: There hath scarce been any one Sober Clergy-man of Note that hath escaped his Lash; and what credit the Church can have by such an Elf I cannot conceive. My Lord, I will not detain you any longer, but I shall only protest my Intergrity and Truth in what I have done, in reference to the Popish Plot; and I have had your Lordship's good word in that particular, and question not but upon Consideration your Lordship will be a means of having Right done me in my Complaint. 'Tis true I lie under the King's Displeasure, for what I know not to this Day; I thank God I am not conscious to my self of any thing that I have said or done that might have done him any prejudice: If I have, I should be glad to understand my Error, that I might make Reparation. In a Word, I shall study to appear,

My Lord, Your Lordship's Obedient Servant,

March 15. 1683. *Titus Oates.*

A Copy of Dr. Oates's *Letter to King* Charles II. April 12. 1684.

May it please Your most Excellent Majesty,

I Thought it my duty, for the honour of Truth, to whom all Men are Debtors, and for my own Vindication, to apply my self to your Majesty's Ministers and Counsellors, for redress against the scurrilous Pamphlets of *Roger L'estrange*, in which I find the Justice of your Majesty's Government arraigned, for the Service I did in the Discovery of

the *Popish Plot*. I am exposed by him and his Confederates to the Vengeance of those Men that carried on the Conspiracy against your Royal Person and Government, but from them I could have no redress, tho as I humbly conceive, that the proper way for me to proceed, considering the nature of my Complaint, and the Circumstances under which I now am. *Your Majesty, when this Popish Plot was first discovered, was highly sensible of the danger your Person was in by reason of that Conspiracy, so that you were pleased to press your Parliaments to examine it to the bottom*, and not only so, but in all Humility your Majesty did address your self to the Majesty on High, and commanded all your Loving Subjects to join with your Majesty in hearty and humble Supplication to Almighty God our Heavenly Father, to give a Blessing to the then Discovery of the Popish Plot, and to make a farther Discovery thereof, and *no Man but a Papist will judg any otherwise of your Majesty, but that you were in earnest*. None Sir, I say, but such will so much as conceive you called *Mock-Fasts*; hence it is that those Blasphemous Cut-throats did compare you to *Ahab*, as I can produce in one of their Pamphlets. And besides all this, Sir, *Your Majesty hath been pleased to tell your Loving Subjects how fully you were satisfied* in the reality of the Designs of the Popish Party, and their Abettors, against your Person and Government, but by what means it is not yet known that Men have taken the boldness to arraign your Government, and charge the Blood of those Jesuits and other Traitors that suffered in that Cause, upon you and the Government; especially *Roger L'estrange*, who hath abused the Discoverers and Discovery of the *Popish Plot*: And in his seditious Libel called the *Observator*, he, as I humbly conceive, hath taken a great deal of pains to perswade the Nation that there was no Popish Plot, but that it was a meer Fiction; the Consequence of which I leave your Majesty to draw: Certainly it will be so foul a Consequence that a Loyal Heart must tremble to consider it. I should not have troubled your Majesty had your Ministers taken my Complaint into Consideration, and tho I was not thought worthy of being heard by them, yet by their leaves, I humbly conceive, your Majesty's Proceedings have been so just and good in the executing of those that were in that Hellish Conspiracy, that they deserve to be vindicated from these foul Aspersions cast upon them by *Roger L'estrange* and his Popish Crew; and altho, by unjust Reports and Misrepresentations, I am out of your Majesty's Favour, yet I may say *if* Oates *had not been Loyal, your Majesty had not been in the Land of the Living*, whatever the Popish Crew have suggested in their scurrilous Pamphlets against me, for discovering their impious Designs against your Majesties Person and the Protestant Religion. I sent a Petition to Mr. Secretary *Jenkins* but could not be heard, and I have written

ten to ſeveral of your Council, but can have no Effects of my juſt Complaints, though I am left to ſtarve; yet I may ſay I have deſerved better of the Government than to live in danger of being knockt of the Head as I go along the Streets, and for no other Crime, but that of the 28th and 29th of *September* 1678; if I muſt periſh for ſerving your Majeſty and the Government, I humbly pray that I may periſh quietly, and ſtarve in Peace, and not be put into a Bear's Skin in order to be worried to Death by Popiſh Dogs, whoſe Religion is nothing elſe but a Ciſtern of Immorality, and their Immorality Treaſon in the higheſt Degree: Therefore let any Man ſhew me a Papiſt, and I can ſhew a Man that is, or muſt (when commanded by his Prieſt) be *a Traitor*; *eſpecially ſuch a Papiſt who hath been bred and inſtructed in the Proteſtant Religion, and is reconciled to the Synagogue of* Rome, *ſuch a Papiſt I hate, and I truſt in God to ſee ſuch ruined, unleſs that Vengeance be prevented by timely Repentance.* None, Sir, hath been uſed like me, and this *L'eſtrange hath as I am informed threatned to write againſt me till he hath writ me out of the World*; what the meaning is of ſuch an Expreſſion I humbly leave to your Majeſty to conſider. I have in this incloſed a Petition to your Majeſty, and queſtion not but you will be graciouſly pleaſed to take my ſad Caſe into ſerious Conſideration. Sir, from my Heart and Soul I love your Majeſty, and the Government eſtabliſhed by Law; and have, I am ſure, given your Majeſty as great Demonſtration of my Loyalty and Duty, as any one Subject you have in your three Kingdoms, and therefore be pleaſed to give me leave to put your Majeſty in mind of the ſad Fate of *Alphonſo*, the late King of *Portugal*, and how his Ruine was brought about; your Majeſty knows the Story better than I can expreſs it, and a Word is enough to ſo wiſe a Prince as your Majeſty hath appeared to be. I will not trouble your Majeſty any farther, but that God the King of Kings may bleſs your Majeſty with a long Life and a happy Reign over us, is and ever ſhall be the daily Prayer of,

SIR,

Your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful,

Loyal, and Obedient Subject and Servant,

London, April 12. 1684. *Titus Oates.*

A

A Copy of Dr. Oates's *Letter to King* James *the Second,* Aug. 12. 1688.

May it please Your Majesty,

I Have no Friend that can attend your Majesty with my Petition, or else I should not have made my Application to you in this Way, it not being usual for Subjects to address themselves in such a Manner to their Prince; Necessity drives me to it, for contrary to all Law and Humanity, I am miserably oppressed by Mr. *Ellis the Marshal of your Prison of the King's-Bench*, who hath within a few Years last past declared himself to be of the Communion of the Church of *Rome*; upon which, together with his Authority, I humbly conceive he takes Liberty thus to oppress me, to revenge himself and those of that Communion upon me: He kept my Servant from me, tho it's well known, that by reason of my long and miserable Imprisonment, I am lame and not able to help my self. He stops all People at the Gate from coming at me, by which means I must perish, because no Succour can come at me, unless Care be taken by your Majesty that a stop be speedily put to his Arbitrary Cruel Usage of me. I humbly conceive the Causes of my Imprisonment do not lie before him: His Business is to keep me in safe Custody, and not to oppress me. He demands Ten Guineas of me for *Civility-Money*, which is not his due to receive, nor in my power to pay, for which *he threatens me with Irons*; the Truth is the whole City crys out Shame of his manner of dealing with me, and the more because of his Religion. I am certain those of the Communion of the Church of *Rome* pretend to more Humanity than any other People, but his Usage of me shews him rather a Turk than a Christian; there will be loud Crys against him either at Term or in Parliament for his many Extravagancies in the Execution of his Office: What the Causes of his base Usage of me are, I humbly beseech your Majesty, may be heard Face to Face before Sir *Richard Allebone*, or in such a way as your Majesty shall think fit; for at the present *I am under great Apprehensions of being murdered by him*, which you may prevent if you please. All which is humbly submitted to your Majesty, by

Your poor Prisoner,

Aug. 12. 1688. *Titus Oates.*

I am

I am much impaired in my Health, and I have done that which a good Subject ought to do; so that if I am murdered my Blood will not lie at my Door, but at their Doors that should do me Justice; for *Favour I expect none, nor would I be so Ill a Man as to desire any*, but *I cry aloud for Justice, that I may not be murthered*, by a Man who imagines he may do good Service to those of the Romish Church, to ruine me while I am in his Custody: Therefore once more I pray for Justice.

POST-SCRIPT.

HAving affirmed in the foregoing Tract that both the *Juries* which found Dr. *Oates* guilty, were Men of the same *Gang* and *Kidney*; to explain my meaning therein, I say, that most, if not every of them, were *Disciples of* L'Estrange, and *by consequence Tories*; *Children of Passive Obedience*, *Abhorrers of Parliaments*, *Addressers against them*, *Betrayers of Charters*, and *Anti-Exclusioners*: Nor could it possibly be otherwise, for there was at that day a select List of about 200 such Men, and no others, packt to do the Court's Drudgery; as will evidently appear by reading over the Names of the Grand and Petty-Juries which pass'd upon the never-to-be-forgotten Lord *Russel*, Alderman *Cornish*, and Mrs. *Gaunt*, in the second Part of the Display of Tyranny: I observe there is not found amongst them one of the Jury which was returned by our *Bethel* and *Cornish*, and which brought in that honourable *Ignoramus* upon the Indictment against the Earl of *Shaftsbury*; and I may well say that was in every respect the greatest Jury that was ever returned in *England*. Out of this List were every of the Doctor's 24 Jury-men pickt, and every Man of the first Jury were in the Pannels which *North* and *Rich* packt upon my Lord *Russel*, and nine of them were also return'd upon Alderman *Cornish* and Mrs. *Gaunt*; of the second Jury, four were returned upon my Lord *Russel*, Alderman *Cornish*, and Mrs. *Gaunt*, three more upon my Lord *Russel* singly, and the other five upon Alderman *Cornish* and Mrs. *Gaunt*; divers of them actually served on those Juries, and most of those who did not, were challenged.

That I may now set the bloody Tragedy of that day in its true light, and shew whence this accursed Practice of packing Juries sprang, I shall transcribe a noted *Prediction* of one of the Guides of the hair-brain'd *Tories*: *Heraclitus Ridens*, who foretold, soon after the unhappy Election of Sir *John Moore* to be Lord-Mayor; that *at or before* 1683, *they should have*

have Juries for their turn: And then talking to the *Whiggs* about *Hanging*, told them; *They must come to't, and they should come to't.* I conclude with another very remarkable *Prophesy* of the *Guide of the Inferiour Clergy*; he at the very Juncture when it was resolved that *North* and *Rich* must be Sir *John Moore's* Sheriffs, foretold the direful Consequences thereof, in his *Observator* of *May* 20, 1682, *Number* 140, in these words: *If it should please God to send us SEASONABLE SHERIFFS, and fair play for OUR MONEY, there are set a foot so many Titles in competition for the Gallows, that it would be a hard matter to settle their Claims, and say who should go first.* And in his *Observator* of *May* 27, 1684. he told us whom he esteemed his *Seasonable Sheriffs*: He says, *Pithee Whig, wilt thou set THEIR* CORNISH *and* BETHEL, *THEIR* PILKINGTON *and* SHUTE, *against our* NORTH *and RICH*; *our* DANIEL *and* DASHWOOD; and say *which of these Sheriffs are the likelier Men to juggle Protestants out of their Lives?* Had the poor depressed *Whig* in that day answer'd the Trepaning Tory this ensnaring Question, it had been at the hazard of his Head.

But now (being warranted by Parliament so to do) I say that *my Lord* Russel *and Alderman* Cornish *were barbarously murdered*, as was good *Mrs.* Gaunt, *under pretence and colour of Law*, which as my Lord *Russel* well observed *is the worst sort of Murder*; and this I think was *juggling Protestants out of their Lives* with a witness: I also say, (by the same warrant) that *the Prosecution of Dr.* Oates *for Perjury was a Design to stifle the Popish Plot, and that the Verdicts against him were corrupt, and the Judgments cruel and illegal*; and all this was accomplished by the same Set of Sheriffs.

Thus (to gratify Sir *Roger*, to whom I pay no small deference) I have set *our* Bethel *and* Cornish, *our* Pilkington *and* Shute, *against their* North *and* Rich, *their* Daniel *and* Dashwood; and shew'd him not only who were the likeliest Men to *juggle Protestants out of their Lives*, but who they were that actually did it; and so I bid him adieu.

Imprimatur, R. L'E.

FINIS.